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Modern GEOGRAPHY, SIMPLIFIED.

MODERN

GEOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED:

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

BRIEF NOTICES OF EUROPEAN DISCOVERY,

WITH SELECT SKETCHES OF

THE RUINS OF ANCIENT CITIES.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED.

LONDON:
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PREFACE.

THE Author of *Modern Geography Simplified* feels that some explanation is due with reference to the alterations made in the present edition. The First Course and the Second Course of lessons have been considerably extended, at the suggestion of experienced teachers; and the Third Course, as formerly published, embracing notices of European colonization, with moral and historical observations on the principal nations of the earth, is omitted. This omission has been made with the view of introducing more extended details on these important points in a forthcoming volume, which may be regarded as a Sequel to the present one.

As stated in the Preface to the first edition, the entire work owes its existence to an earnest desire to see geography used as a vehicle for the diffusion of correct Christian sentiments on those causes which are most active in promoting or retarding the happiness of nations. But to do this in regular order, we must first go through the preliminary steps of introducing the young student to an intimate acquaintance with the numerous localities on the surface of the globe, including the political divisions and subdivisions of territories; and this is the province assigned to *Modern Geography Simplified*. Then must succeed the more expansive details of Physical Geography, in the course of which the distribution of man over the surface of the earth, and the causes which have most materially influenced his terrestrial happiness, are brought under review. These are treated of in the Sequel, which, under the title of *Geography Amplified*, is to follow the present volume.

A FEW WORDS ON THE BEST MODE OF USING THIS GEOGRAPHY.—The Author would suggest that the pupil should be led two or three

times over the First Course of lessons before the second be entered on; and, further, would recommend the plan, on first going over, of having the lesson which the class is to be questioned on to-morrow read for them to-day by a fluent reader, whilst an advanced pupil, or the teacher himself, in sight of the class, follows on the map from place to place as suggested by the lesson. The children will thus be not only assisted in learning the pronunciation of geographical names new to them, but be enabled at home with greater ease to find on the map those localities they are to be questioned on next day.

The above remarks are the result of the intimate acquaintance and sympathy of a mother with the difficulties of little children, in their early efforts to acquire the rudiments of geographical knowledge.

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MODERN

GEOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED.

FIRST COURSE.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES ON MAPS.

One day, a little boy, when speaking with his elder sister about going to a distant part of the town, was told that, as he did not know the geography of the place, he must wait until some one was ready to go with him.

Willy went to his mamma, and told her what his sister had said, then begged she would begin to teach him geography.

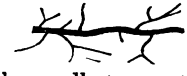
Now, perhaps you will think it was very simple of this little fellow to propose learning geography for the purpose of finding his way through the town he lived in; yet the idea was quite correct. 'Tis true, it was the geography of a very small spot; but still it may be called geography. Willy wanted to find his way through the town, and know all about the different shops, just as a merchant would require to know about the various regions of the earth and their products. If he does not know this, he will not be certain as to what part of the world he should send to purchase sugar, or tea, or cotton wool. But let us observe how Willy and his mamma proceeded.

The little boy knew all the streets near his papa's house, and knew what sorts of shops were in them; so his mamma proposed to him to begin by drawing a map of these.

Those streets at a distance she helped him with; and printed some of the names for him, and put different marks for the different sorts of shops Willy visited most, such as book-shops, toy-shops, and picture-shops.

When the map of the town was done, then Willy's mamma

talked to him about the country around, and he described as much of it as he could remember. The roads, the river, the mountains, and all the great things Willy could think of, were marked down, the town being in the middle.

At first this little boy was not very expert in making maps; but he soon became so clever at the business, that he did not wish to give up the pencil at all. As Willy had never been more than twenty miles from home in his life, the mapping of all those places he knew did not occupy a deal of time. Against the end of the week he had drawn maps of all his travels. I do not mean to say those maps were very good ones; but still they gave a fair idea of the places they were for. You must know his mamma did not wish him to go to much trouble in drawing the houses, groves, mountains, and rivers. Of a mountain he would draw a sketch, something in this way and the river on Willy's map was like this  The little branches, you know, were for the small streams that run into the great river. The roads he marked thus the black dots being for houses.

When all these were done, Willy's mamma advised him to draw a map of the garden, and told him he might take a sheet the same size as that on which the town was drawn. Willy found a map of the garden very easily drawn; and very pleasant work it was, now that he had become expert in the use of his pencil.

The garden map was on a much larger scale than that of the larger town. The town itself was really a great many times larger than the garden, but yet in size the two maps were alike.

When Willy had satisfied himself at drawing maps of papa's grounds, including his own and his sister's gardens, his mamma showed him a map of Ireland.

On his mamma's map he saw the river he had himself been drawing, and his own mountains, as he called them, and his own town, too. But in vain did he wish that his papa's house and garden had been marked; for the map of Ireland was on too small a scale to admit the notice of such *minute objects.*

The parts of the map which were for land and water, and that which was to represent the sea, were pointed out to Willy. Then his mamma desired him to begin at Dublin, and make his way all round the sea-coast. He set off towards the north; and, still keeping by the edge of the water, he passed Dundalk Bay, Belfast Lough, the Giant's Causeway, Donegall Bay, Galway Bay, Bantry Bay, Cork Harbour, Waterford Harbour, Wexford Haven, and so back again to Dublin.

Ireland, you see, is surrounded by water, and that is the reason why Willy, by keeping close to the coast, arrived at Dublin again without once having to leave his own country. Ireland is an island; and all such pieces of land surrounded by water are called islands. But some islands are much larger, and some much smaller, than Ireland is.

Now, let me see how you will succeed in drawing maps, after the fashion adopted by Willy, the little Irish lad I have been telling you of. You may choose whatever town or part of the country you please; or, if you think it will be easier, draw maps of your own little gardens. But, whether fixing on a town, a shrubbery, or a garden, as the subject of the map, you should first know what side lies towards the north, and that you must place at the top of the map. Whatever part lies opposite to the north must be to the south, and that is put at the bottom of the map. The east is on the right hand, if you face the north, and the west on the left. All maps are arranged in this way. Look at a map of Ireland, and you will find the province of Ulster in the north, Munster in the south, Leinster in the east, and Connaught in the west. These are the four provinces of Ireland.

QUESTIONS.—What is an Island? Can you name any country that is an island? Of Dublin Bay, Dundalk Bay, or Belfast Lough, which lies most towards the north? And which most southward? Is Donegall Bay or Galway Bay more towards the south? Is Dingle Bay or Bantry Bay more southward? Whether does Cork Harbour, Waterford Harbour, or Wexford Haven, lie most to the north? Whether is Dublin Bay on the eastern or western coast of Ireland? Which of the four provinces of Ireland lies to the north? Which to the south? Which province is towards the east? Which towards the west? What is the top of a map called? What is the lower part called? What is that part of a map called which lies to the right hand, when you stand facing the north? What that which lies to the left? What would you call a piece of land entirely surrounded by water?

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

I want now to call your attention to a map that will show you all the British Islands together. You will observe the largest is Great Britain, which comprises England, Wales, and Scotland. Ireland is next to it in size. Then there are the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglesea, the Isle of Wight, with the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark; all of which I shall leave to yourselves to compare, and then try to rank them according to their sizes.

In the seas that wash the north and north-western shores of Great Britain, you will find some groups of islands. Do you know that a number of islands near together are called a group? There you may see the Hebrides or Western Isles, the Orkney Isles, and the Shetland Isles.

Before we close the map of the British Islands, another group is to be found, in a warmer latitude than any of the last mentioned. For these I advise you to make a voyage of discovery round the shores of Britain; and when you meet with the group to which I allude, I am sure, unless you are really silly little people, you will not stop there if you can avoid it. On the barren, rocky shores of those isles many a stout ship has been wrecked; so by all means take good care in passing them. It was there the Thames steamer, with so many of her passengers, perished.

Now examine your map, and find the names of the three principal divisions into which the Island of Great Britain is divided.

QUESTIONS.—Which is the largest of the British Islands? What is the name of the second-sized island? What islands do you observe in the sea which lies between Great Britain and Ireland? Where are the Shetland Islands? Where are the Scilly Isles? Does the Isle of Wight, Anglesea, or Guernsey, lie most to the south? Near what coast of Britain are the Hebrides situated? Are there any other islands near Guernsey? What are their names? Where is the Isle of Man? Do you observe any islands on the eastern coast of Britain? Where are the Orkney Isles? What are the names of the five largest British Islands? Name the three great divisions of Britain? Which of these three is the most important? What is meant by a group of islands? Of Guernsey, *Jersey*, Alderney, and Sark, which is largest? Which smallest?

ON THE MAP OF ENGLAND.

FIRST LESSON.

As England is the largest and most important section of Great Britain, we shall examine a little of its geography before we enter either Scotland or Wales. In the first place, make a circuit of the kingdom. But let me remind you that it is not an island you are going round this time. Take care that you do not defraud Wales of any of her territory. You may easily find those mountains you have to pass over in the north, which form a boundary between England and Scotland. There is no danger in crossing them now; but the time was when wolves, as well as robbers, found many a lurking-place among the Cheviot Hills. Those days are gone by: no wolves have been found in the British Islands for many, many years. The river Tweed and the Cheviot Hills divide England and Scotland.

I suppose you have heard the story of Llewellyn and his dog; but it was in Wales, not in either Scotland or England, that Llewellyn lived. There are forty counties in England. Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, are the six most northern counties. Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, are the six most southern counties.

Shire and county mean the same thing. On the south-eastern shore you will find the mouth of the river Thames; follow that river, and it will soon bring you to the metropolis of England. Do you know that the chief town of a country is called the metropolis? London is England's metropolis. Do you observe a fine river which empties itself into the sea at the western side of England, nearly opposite the Thames? That is the Severn. The Mersey flows into the Irish Sea.

QUESTIONS.—Is England an island? What divides England from Scotland? What country lies to the west of England? How many counties are there in England? Is there any other name for those divisions than that of county? Name those shires that are situated most to the south? Which are the most northern shires? What is a metropolis? What is the name of the metropolis of England? On what river is London situated? Into what part of the sea does the river Severn empty itself? From which coast of England does the river Mersey empty its waters into the sea? Where does the Humber empty itself?

SECOND LESSON.

You must now learn the chief towns of the six northern counties. NORTHUMBERLAND: chief town, Newcastle. CUMBERLAND: chief town, Carlisle. WESTMORLAND: chief town, Appleby. DURHAM: chief town, Durham. YORKSHIRE: chief town, York. LANCASHIRE: chief town, Lancaster. Yorkshire is the largest county of England, and those words printed in large letters are the names of the chief towns. York, the principal town, is in larger characters than any of the rest. By closely examining the map of every county, you will in that way be able to know the assize town of each.

That town in which stands the county jail, where offenders are imprisoned, is called the assize town, because there the assizes are held. Formerly the assize town was the best town in the county. But many assize towns have grown poor, whilst other towns in the county increased and grew rich: still the assize town, even if really poorer and less important, is called the capital or chief town of the county. In Lancashire, you see the chief town is Lancaster, though now Liverpool and Manchester, in the same county, are really ten times more important.

The chief towns of the six southern counties are as follow: CORNWALL: chief town, Launceston. DEVONSHIRE: chief town, Exeter. DORSETSHIRE: chief town, Dorchester. HAMPSHIRE: chief town, Winchester. SUSSEX: chief town, Chichester. KENT: chief town, Canterbury.

QUESTIONS.—Which is the chief town of Cumberland? Of Durham? Of Yorkshire? Of Westmorland? Of Northumberland? Of Lancashire? What large town is that situated near the mouth of the river Mersey? Which is the chief town of Cornwall? Of Devonshire? Of Dorsetshire? Of Hampshire? Of Sussex? Of Kent? In what county is the great town of Manchester? Is Manchester ranked as the chief county town? Why not? What is meant by *assize town?*

THIRD LESSON.

You have now to make your acquaintance with the four eastern and the four western counties of England. The eastern counties are Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Lincoln*shire. The chief town* of ESSEX is Chelmsford. The chief

town of SUFFOLK is Ipswich. The chief town of NORFOLK is Norwich. The chief town of LINCOLNSHIRE is Lincoln. Now we turn to the west of England. The western counties are Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire. The chief town of MONMOUTHSHIRE is Monmouth. The chief town of HEREFORDSHIRE is Hereford. The chief town of SHROPSHIRE is Shrewsbury. The chief town of CHESHIRE is Chester. The four western counties, you will perceive, border on Wales, and two of them have no sea-coast. Those two are inland counties. Inland towns are towns that are not situated near the sea, but far into the land. Towns on the sea-coast are called seaport towns. Liverpool is a seaport, Manchester an inland town.

QUESTIONS.—Name and point out the four eastern counties of England. What is the name of, and where situated, the chief town of Essex? Of Suffolk? Of Norfolk? Of Lincolnshire? Point out and name the four western counties of England. What is the name of the chief town of Monmouthshire? Of Herefordshire? Of Shropshire? Of Cheshire? On what country do the western counties of England border? Which of those counties are inland counties? What is a seaport town? What an inland town? Give examples of seaports. Of inland towns.

FOURTH LESSON.

As you have now gone over twenty counties of England—six in the north, six in the south, four in the east, and four in the west—we must enter on the remaining twenty, which are called Midland counties. There are ten North Midland, and ten South Midland. The North Midland counties are Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Cambridgeshire. The chief towns of the North Midland counties are easily remembered, with one exception: each chief town gives name to the county. The exception is Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England. They stand thus:—DERBYSHIRE: chief town, Derby. STAFFORDSHIRE: chief town, Stafford. WARWICKSHIRE: chief town, Warwick. WORCESTERSHIRE: chief town, Worcester. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: chief town, Huntingdon. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: chief town, Northampton. RUTLANDSHIRE: chief town, Oakham. LEICESTERSHIRE: chief town, Leicester. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: chief town, Nottingham. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: chief town, Cambridge.

QUESTIONS.—How many midland counties are there in England? How are they divided? Point out on the map, and name, all the North Midland counties, with their chief towns. Show the smallest county in England. What the next smallest? What is the name of the river that flows through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, where it empties itself into the Wash? Where is another river of the same name in Yorkshire? Try if you can find it.

FIFTH LESSON.

Let us now look at the South Midland counties: in one of them you will find London, the greatest city in the world. It stands on the river Thames, about sixty miles from the sea. The ten South Midland counties are Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Surrey, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire. With their chief towns they stand thus:—GLOUCESTERSHIRE: chief town, Gloucester. OXFORDSHIRE: chief town, Oxford. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: chief town, Aylesbury. BEDFORDSHIRE: chief town, Bedford. HERTFORDSHIRE: chief town, Hertford. MIDDLESEX: chief town, London. SURREY: chief town, Southwark. BERKSHIRE: chief town, Reading. WILTSHIRE: chief town, Salisbury. SOMERSETSHIRE: chief town, Bath.

QUESTIONS.—On what river does London stand? How far is London from the sea? In what county is London situated? In what county is the town of Southwark? Of Reading? Of Salisbury? Of Bath? Of Aylesbury? Repeat the names and chief towns of the ten South Midland counties. How many counties in all are there in England?

SIXTH LESSON.

Let us now make the circuit of England, beginning at Solway Frith. Along the coast of Cumberland you will meet several seaport towns, from which great quantities of coal are shipped. Maryport, Workington, and Whitehaven, are three of the principal. Passing down the coast, and crossing the mouth of the Mersey, you enter the river Dee. Skipping over the western counties, you reach the Bristol Channel. Thence down to Land's End, and round Lizard Point, you come to the port of Falmouth. Along the southern *coast* you will find several other seaports ending in *mouth; but I shall leave you to* discover them yourselves. Con-

tinuing your observations, as you approach the eastern shore, you cannot easily avoid seeing Dover as you skirt along the coast of Kent. From the shore of Kent flows the river Medway; and on its banks stands Chatham, one of the principal stations for the British navy. Between London and the mouth of the Thames you will find Gravesend and Woolwich, great stations for shipping. On the coast of Norfolk you will meet with the port of Yarmouth; and here I shall leave you to make your own way, begging that you take notice, as you pass, of the rivers Humber, Tees, and Tyne, before you enter the Tweed at Berwick.

QUESTIONS.—Where is the town of Whitehaven? For what export is it remarkable? Can you name any other ports in Cumberland from which a deal of coal is shipped? Into what sea does the river Dee flow? What other important English river flows into the Irish Sea? What river flows into the Bristol Channel? What two principal capes can you point out in Cornwall? The following seaports are along the southern coast, and I want you to point out the situation, and mention in what county each is to be found: Falmouth? Weymouth? Dartmouth? Portsmouth? Did you see Brighton as you passed along the southern coast? Where is Dover? Where Chatham? and for what is it remarkable? For what is Gravesend remarkable? and where is it situated? What English rivers flow into the German Ocean, or North Sea? (That sea to the east of England is called by either of those names.)

SEVENTH LESSON.

I dare say you think we have now gone pretty well over the map of England; but do you remember that we have not yet spoken of those great emporiums where the manufactures of England are stored? You must know that an emporium is a store or mart where merchandise is kept for sale. Thus we would say Leeds is the great woollen cloth emporium of the North of England. Your geographical knowledge would seem very imperfect indeed if you were only able to tell that Leeds is situated in Yorkshire, but could tell nothing about what it is remarkable for. People of business, who have no acquaintance with this branch of geography, might make sad mistakes. For instance, if an Irish hardware man were to go to Leeds to lay in a stock of cutlery, it would be making about as great a mistake as if Willy were to go into a cloth shop to buy a knife. I hope you will remember that Leeds and Huddersfield in the north, and Gloucestershire and

Wiltshire in the south-west of England, are the places most famous for the manufacture of woollen cloths. Birmingham in Warwickshire, and Sheffield in Yorkshire, are famed over the world for cutlery, and all sorts of iron, steel, and plated manufactures. There are also great quantities of toys made in Birmingham. It is the very place of all others in England for little girls to get an innumerable assortment of dolls and dolls' furniture; and, as for little boys, they can't be astray, no matter what they want, from a rocking-horse to a kite: if they wish to buy thousands, they can get them in Birmingham. Any shopkeeper who wishes to purchase stuffs will find a great supply waiting for him at Bradford, in Yorkshire. But if he requires flannels and blankets, he should go to Rochdale, in Lancashire, where they are manufactured. To Nottingham we would direct him for silk and for cotton stockings, or for lace. For worsted hosiery he should go to Leicester. For muslins and calicoes he had better go to Bolton or to Manchester—the latter being the greatest emporium for cotton manufactures in the world. To Coventry, in Warwickshire, we would send him for ribbons; or he may, if he prefers it, get all sorts of silk goods at Macclesfield, in Cheshire. *Each place named throughout this lesson is famous for the manufacture of the articles alluded to in connection with it.*

QUESTIONS.—Where is Leeds? and for what is it famous? Can you name and point out any other places where woollen cloths are extensively manufactured? Where is Birmingham? and for what is it famous? For what manufacture is Sheffield remarkable? Can you point out any place in Yorkshire where stuffs are extensively manufactured? Where is Rochdale? and for what is it famous? Nottingham? Leicester? Bradford? Manchester? Coventry? Macclesfield?

ON THE MAP OF SCOTLAND.

FIRST LESSON.

THE chief town of Scotland is Edinburgh. This metropolis is situated a little to the south of the Frith of Forth. A frith is much the same as a narrow gulf: along the shores of Scotland you will find a considerable number. Into each of these Scotch friths there flows a river of some account. *Let us set off at the* mouth of the Tweed, and try how many

friths we can discover from thence to Pentland Frith in the north.

The second city in Scotland is Glasgow; it is situated on the banks of the river Clyde, which flows into one of the friths. If you examine the western coast, you will soon find the frith which bears the name of the river on which Glasgow stands. There are many rivers in Scotland, but no large ones. The Tay, the Forth, the Clyde, the Tweed, and the Spey, are the five principal. All these, except the Clyde, flow into the German Ocean. By going carefully along the eastern coast on the map, you will easily find where they enter the sea; and then from the mouth of each river you can trace it to its source. There are many beautiful lakes in Scotland, and a vast deal of mountains; some high and rugged, others richly wooded, rising from the borders of lakes. The beautiful Loch Lomond, with its lofty neighbour, the mountain of Ben Lomond, you will find in Stirlingshire. A few miles from Loch Lomond, in Perthshire, is the fairy-like Loch Katrine, with its beautifully wooded passes, the Trosachs. Loch Ness is the long lake that flows into Moray Frith, and which, with the Caledonian Canal and the other lakes the canal connects, cuts Scotland into two parts. Whilst tracing the Caledonian Canal, you will pass near the towering Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Islands: the second highest is Ben Macdhui, one of the Grampian range, between Inverness and Aberdeenshire.

QUESTIONS.—What is the name of Scotland's metropolis? and where situated? What is a Frith? How many friths have you discovered from the mouth of the Tweed to Pentland Frith? Whether is the Frith of Tay, Cromarty Frith, or Dornoch Frith, most towards the north? Which most to the south? Whether does Moray Frith or the Frith of Forth lie more to the north? Where is the river Spey? The Clyde? The Tay? The Tweed? The Forth? Where is Loch Lomond? Where Loch Katrine? What about Loch Ness and the Caledonian Canal? Which is the highest mountain in the British Islands? Which the second highest? and where situated?

SECOND LESSON.

You must now look over the counties of Scotland, of which there are thirty-three, and make yourself acquainted with the chief town of each. The Shetland and Orkney Islands in the north constitute one county. LERWICK is the chief

town of the Shetlands, and KIRKWALL of the Orkneys. The chief town of CAITHNESS is Wick. SUTHERLAND: chief town, Dornoch. ROSS: chief town, Dingwall. CROMARTY: chief town, Cromarty. INVERNESS: chief town, Inverness. NAIRN: chief town, Nairn. ELGIN: chief town, Elgin. BANFF: chief town, Banff. ABERDERN: chief town, Aberdeen. KINCARDINE: chief town, Stonehaven. Those are the eleven northern counties and their principal towns. Aberdeen, on the river Dee, is the most important town in the north of Scotland. The northern counties, for the most part, are mountainous and rugged; and the people, though very poor, are a brave, hardy race, and much attached to their own bleak mountain homes.

QUESTIONS.—What is the principal town in the Shetland Islands? What in the Orkney Islands? Which is the chief town of Caithness? Sutherland? Ross-shire? Cromarty? Inverness? Nairn? Elgin? Banff? Aberdeen? Kincardine? What is the character of those northern counties? What of the inhabitants? Which is the most important town in the north of Scotland?

THIRD LESSON.

The thirteen southern counties, with their chief towns, are as follow:—WIGTON: chief town, Wigton. KIRKCUDBRIGHT: chief town, Kirkcudbright. DUMFRIES: chief town, Dumfries. AYR: chief town, Ayr. RENFREW: chief town, Renfrew. LANARK: chief town, Glasgow. PEEBLES: chief town, Peebles. SELKIRK: chief town, Selkirk. ROXBURGH: chief town, Jedburgh. BERWICK: chief town, Greenlaw. LINLITHGOW: chief town, Linlithgow. EDINBURGH: chief town, Edinburgh. HADDINGTON: chief town, Haddington. The three last named —Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington—are called the Lothians. They are highly cultivated, rich counties. The thirteen southern counties include the most flourishing and richest parts of Scotland.

QUESTIONS.—Which are the four most southern counties and their chief towns? Name the three counties that are called the Lothians, and tell their chief towns. Which is the chief town of Renfrew? Of Lanark? *Peebles?* Selkirk? Roxburgh? Berwick? Which of all the thirteen *southern counties* are inland? Which are sea-coast counties?

FOURTH LESSON.

The nine middle counties, and their chief towns, are as follow:—FORFAR: chief town, Forfar. PERTH: chief town, Perth. FIFE: chief town, Cupar. KINROSS: chief town, Kinross. CLACKMANNAN: chief town, Clackmannan. STIRLING: chief town, Stirling. DUMBARTON: chief town, Dumbarton. ARGYLE: chief town, Inverary. BUTE: chief town, Rothsay.

We shall now glance at the towns of Scotland that are famous for manufactures. Glasgow ranks next to Manchester for muslins and other cotton goods. Paisley, in Renfrewshire, is famous for shawls. Hawick, in Roxburghshire, for worsted hosiery. Edinburgh for fine shawls, carpets, &c. Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, for tweeds and fancy woollens. Dundee, in Forfarshire, for coarse linens.

QUESTIONS.—Name the nine middle counties of Scotland. Which is the chief town of Forfar? Of Perth? Of Fife? Of Kinross? Of Clackmannan? Of Stirling? Of Dumbarton? Of Argyle? Of Bute? What town of Scotland is most famous for muslins and other cotton goods? Where is Paisley? and for what is it remarkable? Hawick? Edinburgh? What place is famous for tweeds and fancy woollens? What place for coarse linens?

ON THE MAP OF WALES.

FIRST LESSON.

WE must not forget the Principality of Wales, that venerable retreat of the ancient Britons. You will easily perceive its extent, when I tell you that all those counties between the western boundary of England and the sea belong to Wales. They are twelve in number. It is but a small spot compared with England, Scotland, or Ireland. Along its coast you may observe several bays. Begin at Swansea Bay, in Glamorganshire; go towards the north, along the coast, and see how many you can find. Take a peep at the splendid haven of Milford as you pass; but, observe, it is the *haven*, not the *town*, that I call splendid. Are you aware that a haven is a sheltered place where ships can safely ride at anchor? Havens are usually sheltered by means of the

peculiar situation of high surrounding coasts. In your coasting voyage up St. George's Channel, you will have to pass a number of headlands, or heads, as they are briefly termed. Headlands are high, and usually rocky, projections jutting into the sea. When a headland terminates in a point, the extremity is called a cape. Wales is a mountainous country, and Snowdon, in Caernarvonshire, its highest mountain. It is a poor country as regards manufactures, but rich in mines. Merthyr Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, is famous for its iron works, Swansea for copper ore, and Cardigan for slates.

QUESTIONS.—Which is the largest bay on the Welsh coast? What other bays have you found? How many counties are there in Wales? Which of the counties in Wales extends farthest to the west? How many shires are there in Wales that have no sea-coast? Where is Caermarthen Bay? Where is Milford Haven? What is the name of the strait that separates the Isle of Anglesea from the mainland? Which are the three most northern shires of Wales? Where is Cardigan Bay? St. David's Head? Snowdon? Where is Merthyr Tydvil? and for what famous? Swansea? Cardigan?

SECOND LESSON.

There are twelve counties in Wales. The six in North Wales are as follow:—FLINTSHIRE: chief town, Holywell. DENBIGHSHIRE: chief town, Denbigh. CAERNARVONSHIRE: chief town, Caernarvon. ANGLESEA: chief town, Beaumaris. MERIONETHSHIRE: chief town, Dolgelly. MONTGOMERYSHIRE: chief town, Welshpool.

The northern counties are famous for picturesque beauty.

The six counties of South Wales are—RADNORSHIRE: chief town, New Radnor. CARDIGANSHIRE: chief town, Cardigan. PEMBROKESHIRE: chief town, Pembroke. CAERMARTHENSHIRE: chief town, Caermarthen. BRECKNOCKSHIRE: chief town, Brecknock. GLAMORGANSHIRE: chief town, Cardiff.

QUESTIONS.—Name the six counties of North Wales. What is the chief town of Flintshire? Denbighshire? Caernarvonshire? Anglesea? Merionethshire? Montgomeryshire? Name the six counties of South Wales. What is the capital of Radnorshire? Cardiganshire? Pembrokeshire? Caermarthenshire? Brecknockshire? Glamorganshire? *What of the scenery of* North Wales?

ON THE MAP OF IRELAND.

FIRST LESSON.

THE four provinces of Ireland, and some features of the Irish coast, have already been alluded to; but I told you nothing of the rivers, the lakes, or the chief towns of that country. Some of the most striking and picturesque lake scenery in Europe is to be met among the Lakes of Killarney, which you will find in Kerry, one of the Munster counties. Scattered over Connaught and Ulster, there are numerous lakes beautifully situated, especially in the valleys of the Shannon. Lough Neagh, in Ulster, is by far the largest lake in the British Islands. The scenery along the western and north-western coasts of Ireland is grand and impressive; in the eastern and south-eastern districts it is beautiful and verdant. The mountains of Ireland are numerous, but not so numerous as those of Scotland. Carn Tual, in Magillicuddy's Reeks, near Killarney, is the highest of the Irish mountains.

The river Shannon, which rises in County Cavan, and afterwards forms the eastern boundary of the province of Connaught, is the finest river in the British Islands; and there is no other in Ireland to compare with it, though there are several of considerable account, the estuaries of which you can find on looking around the coasts. Do you know that the estuary of a river is that expansion of surface at the mouth, where a river, in flowing into the sea, first mingles with the salt-water. The Suir, which falls into Waterford harbour, and the beautiful Blackwater,* which enters the sea at Youghal, rank next to the Shannon. The Barrow is also a considerable river: after being joined by the Nore, these two mingle their waters with those of their more celebrated sister, the Suir. Next in importance ranks the Bann, in Ulster. It is one of the principal feeders of Lough Neagh, and its lower branch the only river draining the surplus waters of that lake into the sea. The Boyne, of Leinster, famous in Irish history, comes next. Then we have the Lee, celebrated for its magnificent estuary, which forms Cork harbour. The Liffey, on which Dublin stands; the Foyle, which flows into its broad estuary, Lough Foyle, near Londonderry; and the

* Another *Blackwater* falls into Lough Neagh, and a third into the Boyne.

Lagan, flowing into Belfast Lough, are all more noted for the flourishing towns which occupy their banks, than for their own beauty or importance as rivers.

Ireland has many natural advantages, as regards navigable rivers, commodious harbours, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate. In these respects she is quite equal, if not superior, to any other section of the British Islands; yet, with the exception of some districts in the north, her peasantry are very poor compared with those of any other nation in Europe. The Irish are a cheerful, lively people; able to endure, uncomplainingly, much hardship and privation. They possess sympathies easily aroused, either to anger or to pity; but they have not the perseverance of the English; and, for ages past, they have been surrounded by most unfavourable circumstances for the promotion of industry; and hence it is that they are so poor, though the country they live in is richly gifted by nature. Should you like to know what those unfavourable circumstances are that have kept the Irish peasantry in such poverty, we shall, at a future time, return to the subject and examine it more fully.

QUESTIONS.—Where are the Lakes of Killarney? What about the scenery of those lakes? Where is Lough Neagh? What is the meaning of estuary? What lakes do you observe in the course of the Shannon? Where does the Shannon rise? and where empty itself? The Suir? The Lower Bann? The Liffey? The Foyle? The Lagan? The Boyne? The Blackwater? The Lee? Which is the highest mountain of Ireland? Which is the finest river of the British Islands? Which the largest lake? Are the peasantry of Ireland in a prosperous state? Why not? What is the character of the scenery of the western coast of Ireland? What of the eastern?

SECOND LESSON.

There are thirty-two counties in Ireland: nine in Ulster, six in Munster, twelve in Leinster, and five in Connaught. The Ulster counties and chief towns are as follow:—DONEGALL: chief town, Donegall. DERRY: chief town, Londonderry. ANTRIM: chief town, Belfast. DOWN: chief town, Downpatrick. ARMAGH: chief town, Armagh. MONAGHAN: chief town, Monaghan. TYRONE: chief town, Omagh. FERMANAGH: chief town, Enniskillen. CAVAN: chief town, Cavan. Those are the nine Ulster counties, which lie towards the north.

The six Munster counties are, with their chief towns, as *follow:—WATERFORD*: chief town, Waterford. TIPPERARY:

chief town, Tipperary. CLARE: chief town, Ennis. LIMERICK: chief town, Limerick. CORK: chief town, Cork. KERRY: chief town, Tralee.

QUESTIONS.—How many counties are there in Ireland? How many in Ulster? In Munster? In Leinster? In Connaught? Which province lies to the north? To the south? To the east? To the west? What is the capital of County Donegall? County Derry? Antrim? Down? Armagh? Monaghan? Tyrone? Fermanagh? Cavan? In what province are these nine counties situated? What is the chief town of county Waterford? Tipperary? Clare? Limerick? Cork? Kerry? In what province are those last six counties situated?

THIRD LESSON.

The twelve counties of Leinster are as follow:—LOUTH: chief town, Drogheda. MEATH: chief town, Trim. WESTMEATH: chief town, Mullingar. LONGFORD: chief town, Longford. DUBLIN: chief town, Dublin. KILDARE: chief town, Athy. KING'S COUNTY: chief town, Tullamore. QUEEN'S COUNTY: chief town, Maryborough. CARLOW: chief town, Carlow. WICKLOW: chief town, Wicklow. WEXFORD: chief town, Wexford. KILKENNY: chief town, Kilkenny.

The five counties of Connaught are as follow:—ROSCOMMON: chief town, Athlone. LEITRIM: chief town, Carrick-on-Shannon. SLIGO: chief town, Sligo. MAYO: chief town, Castlebar. GALWAY: chief town, Galway.

We must now turn attention to those parts of Ireland remarkable for particular manufactures; but, unfortunately, they are not numerous: nearly all of them centre in the North. Ulster has long been famous for its linens and damasks. In the manufacture of these and the spinning of linen yarn, the North of Ireland still remains unsurpassed by any other country in the world. The women, in many parts of the North, find abundance of employment in working those beautiful muslin collars, robes, and insertions, that are now so much worn. Belfast is the great emporium where the industry of the northern counties finds vent.

QUESTIONS.—How many counties are there in Leinster? What is the chief town of Louth? Of Meath? Westmeath? Longford? Dublin? Kildare? King's County? Queen's County? Carlow? Wicklow? Wexford? Kilkenny? How many counties are there in Connaught? What is the chief town of Roscommon? Leitrim? Sligo? Mayo? Galway? For what manufactures is the North of Ireland famous?

ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

FIRST LESSON.

Now that you have looked over the British Islands, I want to introduce to your attention the Map of Europe, of which those islands form a part. You may perceive that this map is drawn on a much smaller scale than any other we have yet examined. Each one of the differently-coloured compartments is intended to represent a different country. The people of each have a distinct language, and laws of their own.

The English language, which is the language of the British Islands, is not spoken in any of the other nations of Europe. The people of France speak French; the people of Spain, Spanish; the people of Italy, the Italian language; and so on.

Before you examine any of these countries separately, I want you to observe some of the general features of Europe, and, in the first place, its boundaries.

You may begin at the Strait of Dover—that narrow sea passage which separates England from France; and thence trace the outlines of Europe, first proceeding southward. I hope you will remember that, in all cases, a very narrow sea passage is called a strait. You are to keep along by the coloured boundaries: the uncoloured portions of land that peep out in some places do not belong to Europe. As you move around, observe any other straits you have to pass through, and tell the names, if you can discover them. Remember Europe is not an island: so, when you leave the Sea of Azov, you may follow the mountain chain of the Caucasus till you reach the Caspian Sea; start from thence with the river Ural, which will conduct you to the Uralian Mountains, where it has its source. This cold mountain chain must then be your guide, until you have nearly gained the Arctic Ocean. You may leap over the intervening space; and, having once more reached the ocean, I shall leave you to make the best of your way through the icebergs of the north, thence down the coast of Norway, and so on by the shores of the Baltic Sea and North Sea, until you have again arrived at Dover *Strait.*

A Sea is a part of the ocean which is in some degree hemmed in by adjoining shores, though not in general entirely surrounded by land. In your progress round Europe you passed through several seas; and into all of them, except the Caspian, a portion of the salt-water of the ocean makes its way. Now, look around the coasts, and name all those seas you have been wading through, and observe their comparative sizes.

QUESTIONS.—What is a strait? What countries are separated by the Strait of Dover? Where is the Strait of Gibraltar? The Strait of Messina? The Dardanelles? The Bosphorus? The Sound? Where is the Mediterranean Sea? The Baltic? The Adriatic Sea? The Black Sea? The White Sea? The Sea of Marmora? The North Sea? The Sea of Azov? What bounds Europe on the north? On the south? How is it bounded on the east? On the west? Can you name any sea into which the salt-water of the ocean does not make its way?

SECOND LESSON.

A Gulf may be regarded as a miniature sea; and though it is usually defined as being narrower and less open than a bay, yet this distinction is not always maintained; which may be perceived if we compare the various bays and gulfs represented on our maps. You will therefore be safe in regarding the two terms, gulf and bay, as signifying the same thing.

In sailing through the seas of Europe, you have had to pass many a bay and gulf. The names of the large ones are given, but not those of the very small ones.

I expect you know what harbour, strait, gulf, bay, and sea mean. As for a channel, I think you can easily find out what it is. You know a channel must be open at both ends, and it is wider than a strait. Of course you observed that a part of the sea between Great Britain and Ireland is called St. George's Channel; and between France and England you will find another channel, called the English Channel.

Look now abroad through the waters that wash the shores of Europe, and make yourselves familiar with the names of the chief islands you can find. As Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla extend far north, you must consult a map that will include the Arctic Ocean.

When passing near the Lofoden Islands, on the coast of

Norway, you may observe a spot named on the map *Maelstrom:* that is a whirlpool in the sea, and the most dreadful one known. No ship can venture near the Maelstrom without risk of being drawn into the fearful vortex, and there dashed to pieces.

QUESTIONS.—Where is the Gulf of Bothnia? The Gulf of Finland? The Gulf of Riga? Where is the Bay of Biscay? The Gulf of Lyons? The Gulf of Genoa? Gulf of Tarento? Gulf of Venice? Where is the British Channel? Where St. George's Channel? Where is the island of Iceland? Where the island of Zealand? Laaland? Gothland? Where are the Faroe Isles? The Lofoden Isles? The two islands of Nova Zembla? The island of Spitzbergen? Where are the Shetland Islands? Where are the Channel Islands? (But lest you should not know them by that name, I must tell you that the group called the Channel Islands are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark.) Where is the island of Sardinia? Sicily? Corsica? Candia? Negropont? Malta? Minorca? Majorca? Iviça? What is the Maelstrom?

THIRD LESSON.

You will see a country far, far to the north of Europe, the western and northern shores of which are washed by the Arctic Ocean: it is called Lapland, and constitutes the most northern districts of Norway, Sweden, and Russia. The White Sea forms its eastern boundary.

Sweden and Norway are both cold countries, though not so cold as Lapland. They are separated by the Kolen Mountains: the southern part of the chain is called the Dofrine Mountains, and extends into Norway to the south. Do you know that the term *chain* is applied to mountains following each other in rapid succession, so as to form a long-extended line?

The Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Bothnia, and the river Tornea, separate Russia and Sweden. These four countries, Lapland, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, you will perceive, lie farther north than any others in Europe; but Russia extends also a great way towards the south. You will find its southern provinces to correspond in latitude with the central departments of France; but perhaps you do not know what *latitude* means: however, you will understand when I say that the southern provinces of Russia are about the same distance from the equator as the central departments of *France.*

I have told you of the four most northern, and now I want you to ascertain for yourselves which are the four most southern European countries; but, remember, I do not allude to the islands.

QUESTIONS.—What is the name of the most northern country of Europe? With what countries is Lapland connected? Does every part of Russia lie far to the north? Can you name some of the southern provinces of Russia? What parts of France correspond in distance from the equator with those Russian provinces? What separates Norway from Sweden? Where are the Dofrine Mountains? What is meant by a mountain chain? What mountain chains do you know? What natural boundaries lie between Russia and Sweden? Which are the four most southern countries of Europe? Which the most western? Which the most eastern country?

FOURTH LESSON.

You will find a famous chain of mountains between Italy and Switzerland: these are the Alps. Mont Blanc, the highest in Europe, forms one of this chain. The Jura Mountains lie between France and Switzerland. Switzerland is almost encompassed by mountains, except where it is bounded by the river Rhine, and the beautiful Lake Constance, through which the Rhine flows.

Try if you can make out all those mountains.

Switzerland is much celebrated for its natural beauties. Its snow-capped mountains, its romantic valleys, and its picturesque lakes, are celebrated over Europe. Of the Swiss lakes, that of Geneva is the largest.

Between France and Spain there is a high mountain barrier, called the Pyrenees. The Apennine mountains are in Italy; and the Carpathian chain bounds Hungary on the north and east.

Seas, rivers, and mountains, form the natural divisions of nations; but there are some countries which have not those natural boundaries, and nevertheless constitute distinct nations, governed by different laws. Thus, there is no natural division between Holland and Belgium, nor between Belgium and France; yet they have different laws, and governments independent of each other. The case is the same with several small principalities and states of Germany.

QUESTIONS.—What separates Spain from France? Where are the Jura Mountains? Where are the Alps? What bounds Hungary on the north and east? Where are the Apennines? What is the name of the highest mountain in Europe? What separates Switzerland from Italy? Is there

any natural boundary between Belgium and France? Where is the Lake of Geneva? What bounds Switzerland on the north? Where are the Pyrenees? Where are the Carpathian Mountains? What is a mountain chain? Where is Lake Constance?

FIFTH LESSON.

I must now request that your attention be turned to some of the most important rivers of Europe. When you have found a river on the map, notice not only where it discharges its waters, but also trace it to its source. Rivers usually take their rise in mountainous districts. The sources of two of the finest European rivers, the Rhine and the Rhone, are in Switzerland. The source of the Danube is a little to the north-west of Lake Constance.

The Volga, which rises in Russia, among the Valdai Hills, is the largest river of Europe, and the Danube ranks next. The Danube and the Dneiper discharge themselves into the same sea; but it is neither the Yellow, the Red, nor the White Sea. Try if you can discover what its name is.

Now you may look towards Italy. The two chief Italian rivers are the Po and the Tiber. The finest river of Spain and Portugal is the Tagus. In France there are the Rhone, the Garonne, Loire, and Seine. I leave you to look through Germany for the Rhine, Elbe, Oder, and Vistula.

Of European lakes, Ladoga and Onega, the two largest, are to be found in Russia; Wener is in Sweden. By examining the map, you will form some idea of their comparative sizes.

Do you know that a burning mountain is called a volcano? Mount Etna in Sicily, Mount Vesuvius near the city of Naples, and Mount Hecla in Iceland, are the three most famous volcanoes in Europe. In Iceland there are several others of less note than Hecla.

QUESTIONS.—Which is the largest river of Europe? Where does the Volga rise? Where does it empty itself? Where does the Danube rise? Into what sea does it flow? Through what countries does it pass? In what country has the Rhine its source? Where does it enter the sea? Through what countries does the Tagus flow? Where is the Elbe? Into what sea does the Vistula flow? Where is the river Tiber? Where does the Rhone rise? and where does it enter the sea? Where is the Loire? The Garonne? Where does the Seine rise? and where does it discharge its waters? What is a volcano? Where is Mount Etna? Mount Vesuvius? Mount Hecla? Where is Lake Ladoga? Where is *Lake Onega? Lake Wener?*

SIXTH LESSON.

We must now notice the metropolis of each of those European countries you have been glancing over. Those of the British Islands you already know; so we shall begin with the great empire of Russia, of which Petersburg, on the river Neva, is the capital. The Neva extends between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland. Of Sweden, the chief town is Stockholm, beautifully situated at the junction of Lake Maeler with the Baltic. Norway: chief town, Christiania, standing at the extremity of a deep bay off the Skager Rack. Denmark: chief town, Copenhagen, situated on the island of Zealand, at the entrance of the Baltic. Holland: chief town, Amsterdam, on the Zuyder Zee. Belgium: chief town, Brussels, on the river Lenne, a tributary of the Scheldt. Prussia: chief town, Berlin, on the river Spree. Hamburg is a republican town, at the mouth of the Elbe, and one of the most important commercial cities of Germany, which we now enter. Hanover: chief town, Hanover, on the river Leine, a tributary of the Weser. Saxony: chief town, Dresden, on the Elbe. Bavaria: chief town, Munich, situated on the river Iser, which flows into the Danube. Wurtemberg: chief town, Stuttgart.

QUESTIONS.—What is the capital of Russia? and how situated? Of Sweden? Norway? Denmark? Holland? Belgium? Prussia? Hanover? Saxony? Bavaria? Wurtemberg? Where is the river Neva? Where is Lake Maeler? Where is the Skager Rack? Where is the island of Zealand? Where is the river Spree? Where is the river Elbe? Where is the river Leine? and of what river is it a tributary?

SEVENTH LESSON.

The chief town of France is Paris, on the river Seine. Paris ranks next to London in size and importance, and is by much the largest city on the continent of Europe. Spain: chief town, Madrid, on the Manzanares, a small tributary of the Tagus. Madrid stands about the centre of the kingdom, on a high arid plain, with scarcely any trees, and but little cultivation around it. Portugal: chief town, Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus. Switzerland: chief town, Berne, on the river Aar. Vienna, on the Danube, is the capital of

Austria. Some of the chief Italian towns are: Rome, on the Tiber, capital of the Pope's dominions. Naples, capital of the kingdom of Naples, on its own beautiful bay. Tuscany: chief town, Florence, on the Arno. Venice, built on small islands in the Gulf of Venice. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. The chief city of Turkey is Constantinople, on the Straits of Constantinople, between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. Greece: chief town, Athens.

QUESTIONS.—What is the chief town of France? and on what river does it stand? What can you tell about Paris? What is the chief town of Spain? and how situated? Into what river does the Manzanares flow? What is the chief town of Portugal? and how situated? Switzerland? Austria? Where is the city of Rome? Naples? Genoa? Venice? What is the capital of Tuscany? and how situated? Of Turkey? Of Greece?

EIGHTH LESSON.

Do you remember, when we commenced this book, I told you that it was necessary for a merchant to be acquainted with the geography of the world, just as it was for Willy to know the geography of his own town, in order to find his way to the shops where he wished to make purchases? Now, though you are acquainted with the names of many countries and towns over Europe, you have not yet obtained the information the merchant requires when he has to send abroad for the purchase of foreign commodities. And if you were to travel over the Continent, to visit the principal curiosities of art and nature, you must know more than you yet do in order to ascertain the route best worth taking.

Let us, in the first place, suppose you are a Liverpool merchant, sending orders to your correspondents throughout Europe, for the various sorts of merchandise their localities furnish. Your agent in Archangel can fill your orders for pitch, turpentine, and potash. You may try if he has for sale any of the beautiful warm furs of the ermine, the marten, the sable, and other Arctic animals, with which those cold regions abound. He can, however, send you vast quantities of bass matting, hemp, and seal oil, in some of those British ships which, during the short Arctic summer, make their way round by the Northern Ocean into the White Sea. Your *correspondent* at Petersburg can furnish you with tallow, raw *hides, leather,* and bees'-wax, in great quantities. To Riga

you may send for flaxseed; and to Odessa, on the Black Sea, for wheat. Galatz, in the same region, will supply you with Indian corn. But if you wish to furnish your stores with the delicious fruits of sunny climes, we had better leave Russia and go farther south. In Turkey you will get the very best figs; and Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, on the western coast of Greece, is most famous for currants. Should you require fine large oranges, send to Lisbon, from whence we get thousands of boxes annually; but if you wish for small sweet oranges, for these you should write to the island of St. Michael's, one of the Azores, situated midway between Portugal and America. You can also procure abundance of oranges, lemons, and citrons, if you choose to order them from Leghorn, from Naples, or from Palermo in Sicily; but you may observe, that the voyage from those places to London is much longer than that from Lisbon. If you wish for good raisins, order them from Malaga, in Spain: you will find Malaga in the province of Granada. For almonds, send to Valencia, one of the most delightfully situated towns on the Spanish coast. If you require bitter oranges, send to Seville, which you will find in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir. To Bordeaux, on the river Garonne, in France, you should send for dried plumbs.

QUESTIONS.—By what coasts would a ship bound from London to Archangel have to sail? What commodities do we get from Archangel? What from Petersburg? Where is Riga? What merchandise are you to order from Riga? What from Odessa? To what country does Odessa belong? and where is it situated? Where are you to send for the best figs? What place is most famous for currants? Where is Zante? Where should you send for oranges? To any other place in the Atlantic? And to what ports of the Mediterranean? Where have you been recommended to send for raisins? Where is Malaga? And where are you to send for almonds? How is Valencia situated? Where do you send for bitter oranges? On what river, and in what province, is Seville? Where are you to send for dried plumbs? Where, and on what river, is Bordeaux situated?

NINTH LESSON.

Having got your stores sufficiently filled with fruit, perhaps you would like to get a supply of foreign wines. For claret you must send to the south of France; and champagne you will also get in France, in the province of Champagne. Moselle, another light wine, you may get near the

river Moselle, in the north of France. The best sherry you will get at Cadiz, once the most important commercial city of Spain. Malaga, where we are to get the raisins, is also famous for sweet wine. From Oporto, in Portugal, you will have to order the port wine, so much in use in the British Islands. If you must purchase further varieties, you should send for Madeira to the Madeira Islands. Then, after having got your cellars well stocked, I may tell you I am a friend to the temperance reformation, and care not how little wine you have demand for. I know enough to convince me that it would be much better for the people of the British Islands if they were to keep wine only in their medicine chests.

The bleachers in the North of Ireland, and also those in England and Scotland, use great quantities of barilla, or potash, a deal of which is got at Alicante, in Spain, which port you will find in the province of Valencia. From Barcelona, the greatest commercial city of Spain, you may order wrought silk and lace. If you should deal in sulphur, send your ships to Sicily; or, if you choose, to the less distant island of Iceland, where you will find sulphur equally plenty. But I am not quite sure that the Danes will permit you to trade for it with the Icelanders, as, we understand, they have a monopoly of the sulphur of Iceland. You may observe that those two islands, Sicily and Iceland, which are the two great sulphur depôts of Europe, are both highly volcanic.

QUESTIONS.—Where should you send for claret wine? Where for champagne? Where for moselle? Where for sherry? What can you tell about Cadiz and its situation? Where are you to get port wine? Where Malaga? Where Madeira? Where should you send for barilla to supply bleachers? Where is Alicante? What are you to order from Barcelona? and where is that town situated? Where should you send for sulphur? What coincidence do we observe in the two islands of Europe which are its principal depôts for sulphur?

TENTH LESSON.

For olive oil, of which vast quantities are used in connection with machinery in the British Islands, you may send to various parts of Spain, and to Italy. It is only in those southern climes that the olive-tree flourishes. For fine wool, send to Spain and to Germany; to Tuscany for straw plat; and if you wish for some of the finest specimens of ancient *or modern sculpture*, send to Rome.

The best raw silk in Europe is from the silk-worms of Italy, and next to them rank those of Spain; but manufactured silks, of the most ingenious and beautiful varieties, are from the silk-looms of Lyons, which city you will find in France, at the junction of the rivers Saone and Rhone; and there you must send if you require silk fabrics in perfection. Lyons is the second city of France, and the first in the world for silk manufactures.

If you wish for a stock of cheap little watches or music-boxes, send to Geneva, in Switzerland. In Bohemia, an Austrian province of Germany, you will get every variety of the beautiful coloured Bohemian glass, now to be met among the ornaments of almost every drawing-room.

From Belgium you may get flax and fine linen, which will rival that of the North of Ireland. From Amsterdam and from Rotterdam you may order quantities of butter, of cheese, of cloverseed and flaxseed, of madder, of flower-roots, of flower-seeds, and of toys.

We now return to the ports of the Baltic Sea, from most of which you can procure excellent fir-timber; also pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine, which are products of the fir-tree. Memel timber is especially famous. From Dantzic, in Prussia, come large shipments of corn and peas; but the most peculiar Prussian export is amber. From Sweden we get excellent iron and copper, as well as timber.

QUESTIONS.—Where are we to send for olive oil? Where for fine wool? For straw plat? Where for raw silk? What do you understand by *raw* silk? What is the most famous city in the world for manufactured silk? Where is Lyons situated? Where are you to send for cheap watches? What are you to get from Bohemia? In what part of Germany is Bohemia? What can you get from Belgium? What from Amsterdam and Rotterdam? Where is Rotterdam? What commodities are those which most of the ports of the Baltic furnish? What articles of commerce can you get at Dantzic? Where is Dantzic? What do we get from Sweden?

ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE, OR MAP OF THE WORLD.

FIRST LESSON.

YOU have now to consult a map depicted on a sphere or globe, which globe is intended to represent the world we live on.

Of course you have already been told that the earth is nearly round, somewhat like an orange or a ball: a large por-

tion of this ball is covered with water; but there is also a great deal of land elevated above the surface of the water. You know that portions of the solid earth, such as our own country, rising up here and there out of the ocean, are called islands; but when we meet with large masses of land thus elevated, these masses are called continents. In fact, continents are only very large islands, though not usually termed islands.

Over the entire surface of the globe you will find but two continents. That which is called the Old Continent contains Europe, Asia, and Africa. The New Continent comprises North and South America.

You may observe that Africa is attached to Asia by a very narrow strip of land. All little necks of land like that are called isthmuses. Between Africa and Asia is the Isthmus of Suez.

You will find a similar strip of land between North and South America, which is sometimes called the Isthmus of Panama and sometimes the Isthmus of Darien. The reason of the two names seems to be, that on the western shore of the isthmus lies the Bay of Panama, and on the eastern the Gulf of Darien.

The piece of land which an isthmus unites to a larger portion is called a peninsula. Africa and South America are the two largest peninsulas in the world.

You may find many peninsulas, both in Europe and elsewhere, of different dimensions. Jutland, which forms one of the provinces of Denmark, is a peninsula. The Morea, in Greece, is a peninsula; so is the Crimea, to the south of Russia. The chief peninsula of Europe comprises the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

QUESTIONS.—Of what shape is the earth? Is the surface of the earth entirely covered with water? What are those very large portions of land that rise above the waters of the ocean called? How many continents are there? What divisions of the earth are contained in the Old Continent? What does the New Continent comprise? How is Africa joined to Asia? What is the name of the isthmus that unites North to South America? What is a peninsula? Which are the two largest peninsulas in the world? Where is the peninsula of Jutland? Where is the Morea? How many other peninsulas can you point to, and describe the situation of?

SECOND LESSON.

The four great divisions of the earth formerly recognised by geographers were Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; but latterly a fifth has been added, and named Oceanica, which signifies the *Watery World*. This includes Australia, the largest island in the world, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, which are called Polynesia. Thus Oceanica, the fifth division, comprehends Australia and Polynesia, and may be regarded as containing almost as much land as Europe. But you will perceive that Europe is not half so large as either Asia or America, nor is it nearly equal in extent to Africa. Asia is supposed to contain rather more than one-third of the land on the earth's surface; America nearly one-third; Africa about one-fifth; and Europe and Oceanica about one-fifteenth each: or, suppose we divide the earth into fifteen parts, then, in round numbers, we say Asia contains 5, America 5, Africa 3, Europe 1, Oceanica 1.

Before entering further into an examination of those great divisions of the earth, it is necessary that you should understand about the diversities of climates. Of course you already know that some countries are much warmer than others. You are aware that oranges, almonds, and various other kinds of fruit, will not come to perfection with us in the open air; consequently we are obliged to obtain them either from countries warmer than our own, where they grow naturally, or to rear them in hot-houses at home.

Now open your map or look at your globe, up at that central spot called the North Pole, and down again at the opposite extremity, called the South Pole: these are the coldest climates of the earth; and the coldness of any country may be generally estimated by its nearness to either pole. Look again on the surface of your globe or sphere (words meaning the same thing), and you will perceive a dark line, which is called the Equator. This equator makes two equal divisions of the sphere, one being situated north, and the other south, of the central line. In the Northern Hemisphere, you will observe, there is a deal more land than in the southern. Do you know that the word *hemi* means half? Thus, hemisphere means half-sphere. If you choose, you may draw an imaginary line round the globe from north to south, including

the Old Continent on one side, and leaving the New Continent on the other. This is another way of dividing our sphere into halves; and by this kind of division we have the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. But the climate of a country is not affected by its eastern or western position.

QUESTIONS.—Into how many great divisions did geographers formerly distinguish the earth? Into how many is it now divided? How many of these divisions are comprised in the Old Continent? What does the fifth division, which has latterly been added, include? What does the word Oceanica signify? Which of those divisions is largest? Name the two smallest. What proportion does each one bear to the other? Which are the two coldest spots of the earth? Can any country situated near either of the poles have a warm climate? What other word signifies the same thing as globe? What is the meaning of the word *hemi*? And what does the compound word hemisphere mean? What is the central line called that surrounds the globe, dividing it into hemispheres? And what would you call that half of the earth which lies between the equator and the north pole? What would you call the half that is situated between the equator and the south pole? If with a line you took the circumference of the globe from pole to pole, what would you call that half of the sphere situated to the left? and what that half to the right? Whether is the island of Australia in the northern or southern hemisphere?

THIRD LESSON.

In the preceding lesson, you were told that the two poles may be regarded as the coldest regions of the earth. In proportion as we move to a distance from the poles, on either side, the heat of the climate increases, until we meet at the equator, which, you may observe, is the farthest possible extreme from the poles. So, then, the equatorial regions (that is, those parts of the world very near the equator) are to be regarded as the warmest regions of the earth.

Look now south of the equator, until you come to another deeply-marked line, called the Tropic of Capricorn; and exactly the same distance north of the equator, you will find the Tropic of Cancer.

This broad belt all round the globe, extending between the two tropics, is called the torrid zone. Of course you know that the word *torrid* means extremely hot, and that a zone is a belt. Thus the earth's torrid zone means the earth's *hot belt.*

From the tropic of Cancer to the arctic circle, all round the sphere, lies another belt, called the north temperate zone; and from the tropic of Capricorn to the antarctic circle lies the south temperate zone.

Do you know what I mean when I say, "England has a temperate climate?" Temperate, as used there, signifies that the climate of England is neither very hot nor very cold, but just middling.

So the temperate zone is that belt of the earth which possesses a climate neither excessively hot nor excessively cold.

You have now to look for the north frigid zone, which includes that space between the arctic circle and the north pole. The south frigid zone extends from the antarctic circle to the south pole.

The word *frigid* means frozen. Those polar regions are subject to a more intensely freezing climate than any other portion of the earth: hence the name frigid zone.

To know in what zone of the earth a country is situated will give you some idea of its climate; but you must also bear in mind that islands are more temperate than continents. Thus the continental parts of the torrid zone are hotter than the islands.

The sea modifies extremes both of heat and cold; and hence a breeze that comes over the sea in winter is not so cold as one which has swept over a great tract of land. And again, in summer a sea breeze is cooler than a land breeze. When you shall have studied the theory of heat, you will more clearly understand the cause of this. But, in the mean time, remember that islands will always be found less extreme, both in heat and cold, than the continental regions of the same latitude. By latitude, we mean distance from the equator.

The countries situated near the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are styled tropical countries, and are those on and about the extremities of the torrid zone. Tropical fruit is such fruit as grows in those regions. To them belong the sugar-cane and coffee-tree. The equatorial region is that which lies near the equator; and there we find spices and aromatic trees in perfection.

QUESTIONS.—What part of the earth is warmest? What is the meaning of the word zone? What is the meaning of torrid? What is the meaning of temperate, as applied to climate? What is the meaning of

frigid? What does the expression, torrid zone, signify? Temperate zone? Frigid zone? What is meant by a tropical climate? Is the tropic of Cancer north or south of the equator? Where is the tropic of Capricorn? Which is more temperate, the climate of islands, or that of continental countries in the same latitude? What is meant by latitude? In which hemisphere is the antarctic circle? What are tropical countries? What is meant by equatorial region? Mention some of the products of the equatorial region. Of the tropical region?

FOURTH LESSON.

A sea is the largest portion of water to which we have yet directed our attention. The European seas we have examined are not entirely separated from one another by any solid body which prevents their waters from intermingling; nor are they separated from the great body of water that surrounds the earth: consequently they are only to be regarded as portions of that immense ocean, the waters of which circulate round the globe. But, in order to prevent continual explanations, it is found much more convenient to give a distinctive name to different localities in the great ocean; and thus we are accustomed to speak of different oceans: as the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, &c.; though it would be absurd to attempt to define the exact spot where the one terminates and the other begins, when no land interposes as a mark.

The Atlantic Ocean lies between the western coast of the Old Continent and the eastern coast of the New Continent. The Pacific Ocean extends from the western side of America to the continent of Asia. The Indian Ocean extends from Africa on the west to Australia on the east, and is bounded on the north by the continental shores of Hindostan, or India, from which this ocean has taken its name. Approaching the polar regions, we have the Arctic or Northern Ocean; and to the south the Antarctic Ocean. You may perceive that the Pacific Ocean is distinguished into North and South, as is also the Atlantic. The South Pacific Ocean is sometimes called the Great South Sea.

In the north of Africa there is a chain of mountains extending nearly to the ocean on the western coast. It is said *that* a clever man, an astronomer, called Atlas, who lived a *great many hundred* years ago in Africa, was in the habit of

spending much time on these mountains, making observations on the earth and stars. From Atlas this mountain chain took its name; and ultimately from the Atlas mountains was derived the name of that great ocean, the Atlantic, which stretches far beyond them to the west. The name Atlas, as applied to a book of maps, is derived from the same source.

The Pacific Ocean got its name many hundred years after Atlas was in his grave. The Spaniards were the first Europeans who, passing by the south of America, sailed over its surface. On their first visit, they found it so calm and peaceful that they named it the Pacific Ocean. But since then, Europeans have had abundant reason to know that this vast expanse of water is frequently subject to the influence of storms, and, like the other portions of the earth's great ocean, is sometimes calm and peaceful, at others rough and boisterous.

QUESTIONS.—What is that ocean called which lies between the western coast of America and the eastern coast of Asia? What ocean lies between the eastern coast of America and the western side of the Old Continent? Where is the Indian Ocean? The Southern Ocean? The Antarctic Ocean? The Arctic Ocean? Of all these portions of the earth's vast ocean, which do you suppose most likely to be termed the Frozen Ocean? What gave rise to the name Indian Ocean? Atlantic Ocean? Pacific Ocean? From whence is the term Atlas, as applied to a book of maps, derived? Who were the first Europeans that entered the Pacific Ocean? Which of all the oceans you have been looking over seems largest?

FIFTH LESSON.

Before leaving the ocean, the waters of which run into all the little nooks and creeks of the land, filling up what we call seas, gulfs, and bays, you must become better acquainted with the most remarkable of these inlets.

You know already that the Mediterranean lies between the north of Africa and the south of Europe. You will find the Red Sea separated from the Mediterranean by the Isthmus of Suez. There is a strait which unites the Red Sea with the Arabian Sea: try if you can find out its name. And then, to the north of the Arabian Sea, you will find a gulf, the name of which also I shall leave you to discover.

You are now to steer your course, without assistance, round all the other coasts of Asia. Try how many seas you can

discover in this coasting voyage, and through what straits you will be obliged to pass.

Remember that you examine the coast all round, from the Red Sea to the northern extremity, where it joins that of Europe in the Arctic Ocean. From thence you may take a leap across the continent of Asia, Caspian Sea and all, landing again at the Strait of Babelmandeb; from whence steer southward by the continent of Africa.

You will have to pass through the channel of Mozambique, which separates the large island of Madagascar from the continent. Turning round the most southern point of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, we ascend northward, toward the equator, until we reach the Gulf of Guinea. Then you may proceed close by the coast, leaving the Cape Verde Islands, the Canary Islands, and the Island of Madeira, to the left. Cape Verde itself you will have on the right, for it is a projection of the continent; but the Cape Verde Islands lie out in the sea, opposite the Cape. Having entered the Strait of Gibraltar, I shall leave you to make your way alone, until you reach the coast of Europe in the Sea of Azov.

QUESTIONS.—Where is the China Sea? The Red Sea? The Yellow Sea? The Arabian Sea? The Sea of Ochotsk? The Sea of Kamtschatka? The Sea of Japan? The Gulf of Oby? Where is the Gulf of Siam? The Strait of Malacca? Where is Cape Comorin? Where is the Bay of Bengal? Where is the Peninsula of Kamtschatka? Where is Behring's Strait? Where is the Channel of Mozambique? The Gulf of Guinea? Strait of Babelmandeb? Cape of Good Hope? What prevents the water of the Red Sea from flowing into the Mediterranean? Where is the Persian Gulf? Where is Cape Verde? Where are the Cape Verde Islands? Where is the Island of Madeira? Where is the Levant?

ON THE PRINCIPAL ISLANDS OF THE EARTH, AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE WEST INDIES.

YOU are already acquainted with the most remarkable European islands; but you have yet to form an acquaintance with other important islands of the earth.

In the first place, open your map of the world, then circumnavigate Australia, and observe what a diversity of cli*mate must* exist between the northern and southern districts *of that great con*tinental island.

Having gone round Australia, make out a list of the twelve next largest islands you can discover on the globe; and after examining their situation, their distance from Great Britain, &c. let me have some observations on what you suppose is the *climate* of each.*

Take care that you do not confound the East India Islands with the West India Islands. A greater navigator than any of you once made a mistake in that way, not on a map, but on the world itself. Those islands lying between the Indian Ocean and the North Pacific are sometimes called the East India Islands, and also the Oriental Archipelago. Oriental means *eastern;* and the word archipelago signifies *great group of islands.*

They are called East India Islands from their vicinity to India. The name India was formerly applied to all that great eastern territory extending from the river Indus to the China Sea.

China itself was then by Europeans called Cathay. Those two regions, India and Cathay, fertile and luxuriant as they are, were exalted by ancient European writers to a pitch of loveliness and excellence quite exceeding the reality. Hence arose the most eager desire to reach that eastern paradise.

In the year 1492, Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in Italy, being thoroughly convinced that the world was round, and reasoning on that conviction, concluded that if nothing but water intervened between the eastern shore of Asia and the western shore of Europe, a vessel would necessarily reach India by sailing from Spain in a south-westerly direction.

Having succeeded in gaining the confidence and awaking the hopes of Isabella, Queen of Spain, Columbus at length saw three Spanish ships placed under his command, in order to enable him to search for a short way to the distant regions of India and Cathay.

Little did he dream of the vast oceans and the wide continent which lay between. With his glowing imagination fired by the painted pictures of the gardens of Cathay, and

* These requisitions about distance from Britain, climate, &c. had better be passed over by very young children. When they are carried out, they should be accompanied by conversation originating in the observations of the children, and tending to rectify any mistakes they may have made, or to confirm their remarks if correct.

the riches of India, this great adventurer sailed from Palos on the third day of August, in the year 1492.

The fleet reached the Canary Islands on the eleventh of August, and remained there until the sixth of the next month, when they put fairly to sea, and were soon far out of the track hitherto known. Week after week passed over, and still the prow of the fearless navigator was directed to the west. But at length his seamen became discontented and terrified, as they advanced over this unknown, and, as it appeared to them, interminable ocean.

A spirit of mutiny got in; and about two months after leaving Palos, the sailors resolved on throwing their commander overboard, and returning to Spain. Columbus was secretly informed of the plot, and laying his plans accordingly, told the seamen that if in three days land should not be discovered, he had determined upon turning about and directing his course homeward. Another day passed: increasing tokens of land were evident. The second morning rose, and with it the shores of Guanahani, one of the Bahamas, broke upon the enraptured sight of Columbus. The island of Guanahani is now usually called Cat Island: the former was the name given it by the natives.

Before returning to Spain, the admiral discovered and visited several of the West India Islands. Cuba and Hayti were among the number. And it being quite a settled point in his mind, that these were some of the islands which he had understood to be situated in the seas to the east of India, he named the group India Islands; and their inhabitants were consequently called Indians. In the mistake thus made by the great discoverer originated the name of the West India Islands.

QUESTIONS.—What is the name of the largest island in the world? Name the twelve largest islands in the world, not including Australia. What is the name of the island which lies immediately south of New Holland or Australia? What is the name of the strait that separates Van Diemen's Land from Australia? Where is Borneo? Where is New Britain? New Ireland? Sumatra? Celebes? New Guinea? Where is Ceylon? Java? Through which of these islands does the equator pass? In what year were the West India Islands discovered? and by whom? Which island did Columbus first see? To what group does Guanahani, or Cat Island, belong? Is Jamaica one of the Bahama Islands? Where is Trinidad? Where is Porto Rico? Do any of those islands lie north of *the tropic of* Cancer? Whether does the Bahama or Caribbee group lie *more towards the* west? Whether is Cuba or Jamaica nearer the equator?

Of what country was Christopher Columbus a native? Was it a person belonging to his native country who patronised him in his projects of discovery? From what Spanish port did the discovery ships sail? How long did they stop at the Canary Islands? What time elapsed from leaving the port of Palos until they landed on Guanahani? Do you know any other name for that island? (It has had a third name. The Spaniards called it the Island of San Salvador; which means the Island of the Holy Saviour, from Columbus having performed mass on its shores when formally taking possession of it.) In what part of the Pacific Ocean are the Friendly Islands? Whether do the Sandwich Islands lie north or south of the equator? What is the name of the strait that separates the islands of New Zealand? Do you remember any European island called Zealand? There is a European kingdom, one of the provinces of which is named Zealand: Do you know where it is? (The Dutch had something to do with the discovery of the Polynesian Zealand: and you may guess from the name of the strait which separates those two islands, that our countryman, Captain Cook, had a share in more minutely exploring their coasts.) Do the Friendly Isles, Harvey Isles, or Society Isles, lie most to the west? Do you know where the Island of Juan Fernandez is situated?

TRACINGS ON THE MAP OF AMERICA.

Now open before you a good map, and we shall trace the continental shores of the Western Hemisphere. Starting from Behring's Strait, let us pursue our expedition down the American coast.

But before proceeding farther, let me tell you that Behring, the discoverer, who, nearly two hundred and fifty years after the time of Columbus, gave name to this strait, which separates the two great continents of the world, was a Russian navigator. It was in the year 1740 that Behring first ascertained that Asia and America were divided by water. Somewhat farther south, and not very far from the coast of Kamtschatka, you will find Behring's Island, on the barren shores of which that great navigator was wrecked, and afterwards perished, with a number of his crew. The remainder managed, amid great difficulty, to construct a small vessel out of the fragments of their ship, and make their way to Kamtschatka.

Now let us follow the American coast; and, passing through Bristol Bay, Cook's Inlet, Nootka Sound, and various other inlets and bays, we come quickly down upon the coast of California, where such rich mines of gold have latterly been discovered. You will find the Gulf of California between the

peninsula and the continent. What a long, narrow gulf it is! From thence you may glance round by the Bay of Panama, and so on, descending the mountainous shores of South America, till you reach the Strait of Magellan. There we must pause till I tell you the fate of Magellan, the brave commander who, in the year 1520, led the first European ships into the Pacific Ocean through this strait. Magellan's squadron then passed onward over this great ocean as far as the Philippine Islands; and from having conferred on it the appellation "Pacific," you may guess their voyage over it was prosperous. It was Magellan who discovered the Ladrones Islands, and who gave them this name, which signifies Thieves' Islands, in consequence of the pilfering propensities of the natives, who provoked him much by stealing one of his boats.

On reaching the group to which the name Philippines was given, in honour of the King of Spain,* Magellan having exacted, in the name of his royal master, submission from the chiefs, which some of them firmly refusing to concede, he attacked them: the affair ended in the commander's death and that of a number of his men. This occurred about a year and a half after the squadron had sailed from Spain; and another year and a half brought the ship Magellan had commanded back to the Spanish coast, with the honour of having been the first that circumnavigated the globe. Magellan was a native of Portugal.

We must now return to our coasting expedition, which we left at the Strait of Magellan, from whence you are to move round by Cape Horn. Leaving the Falkland Islands on the right, you go up the coast of South America, passing the mouth of the great Rio de la Plata and the river Francisco, before reaching the estuary of the Amazon, the largest river in the world.

After skirting along the coasts of Surinam and Guiana, you pass the outlet of the Orinoco; and leaving the Island of Trinidad on the right, you enter the famous Caribbean Sea. For the present we shall pass by the West India Islands, with which the surface of this sea is studded, and making our way by the Bay of Honduras, we reach that district where the great Mississippi discharges itself into the Gulf of Mexico.

* *The same* Philip who was husband to Mary, Queen of England, and after whom *Philipstown, in Ireland,* was named.

Following the bendings of the coast, you soon come into the Gulf of Flòrida; and, further onward, you pass Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Strait of Belleisle, Hudson's Strait, Davis's Strait, and Baffin's Bay.

Hudson, Davis, and Baffin, were all experienced navigators sent out by our nation to seek a short passage to the rich regions of the East. They failed to accomplish the object which they and the people of Britain were in such eager search after. But these enterprising mariners succeeded in pushing their way into those frigid seas, where their names remain as memorials of their persevering efforts. Poor Hudson, the first explorer of the beautiful Hudson River, and the discoverer of the great bay which bears his name, was basely left to perish on its desolate shores by his mutinous crew, in the year 1611. After innumerable hardships, the men who had thus acted towards their commander came back to England. The journal of Hudson, which remained in the ship, disclosed to the public what he had accomplished; and it was determined by the English people that this great bay, or sea (as it might have been termed), should commemorate his name.

QUESTIONS.—By whom was the strait discovered which lies between Asia and America? In what year was Behring's Strait discovered? How long was that after Columbus's discovery of America? What was the fate of Behring and his companions? Where is Nootka Sound? Where is California? and for what is it remarkable? What is that strait called which separates Terra del Fuego from the continent of South America? When was it discovered? and by whom? How long was that after Columbus's first discovery? What was the fate of Magellan? After whom were the Philippines called? Where is Cape Horn? What is the name of the largest river in the world? and where does it fall into the sea? Whether does the Amazon, the Francisco, or the river De la Plata lie most towards the south? Where is Guiana? What island is that which lies near the mouth of the river Orinoco? What is that sea called in which the West India Islands are situated? What is the name of the largest river of North America? and where does it discharge itself? Where is the Bay of Honduras? Delaware Bay? Gulf of Florida? Gulf of St. Lawrence? Bay of Fundy? Chesapeake Bay? Which of all these lies nearest the south? Which most to the north? Where is the Strait of Belleisle? Hudson's Strait? Davis's Strait? And of these three straits, which is situated most towards the north? Which most southward? How are Hudson's Bay and Baffin's Bay situated with respect to one another? What do you know about the discoverer of Hudson's Bay?

SECOND COURSE.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

If your attention has not heretofore been directed to the latitude and longitude of places, you must now make your acquaintance with them.

That the position of places might be accurately described, it has been found necessary to suppose a number of circles or lines traced on the surface of the globe. These circles are either great or small. A great circle divides the globe into two equal parts, a small circle into two unequal parts. The *Equator*, the *Ecliptic*, and the *Horizon*, are great circles. The equator is a circle round the globe, which divides it into the northern and southern hemispheres. The ecliptic is a circle which cuts the equator obliquely at two opposite points, and represents the sun's apparent path in the heavens.

As examples of small circles, you may take the two tropical circles, the polar circles, or any of the intermediate parallel lines of latitude.

Every circle, whether great or small, is divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees;* each degree is subdivided into 60 equal parts called *minutes*, and each minute into 60 equal parts called *seconds:* these are marked by the characters, °, ′, ″: thus 33° 52′ 28″ means 33 degrees 52 minutes and 28 seconds.

The degrees of latitude vary in extent, according to the magnitude of the circles. On the great circle, a degree, being the 360th part of the earth's circumference, is equal to 60 geographical miles, or about 69$\frac{1}{10}$ English miles, which, multiplied by 360, gives about 25,000 miles for the whole circumference; and as the diameter of a globe or circle is something less than one-third of the circumference, it follows that the diameter of the earth is about 8,000 miles in length.

Each circle which marks latitude becomes narrower and *narrower as* we recede from the equator to the poles.

A Meridian is a great line passing from pole to pole. This

line is called a meridian because, as the earth turns on its own axis, when any one of these is opposite to the sun it is mid-day along this line. Longitude is the distance of a place *east* or *west* from the FIRST MERIDIAN. Every place on the earth has its meridian; but that which is marked FIRST on our maps passes through Greenwich, in the vicinity of London; and, in like manner, other nations reckon their longitude from their respective capitals: as the French from Paris, and the Spaniards from Madrid.

If you examine, you will find that latitude is counted only quarter round the earth: you will perceive that no place can be more than 90 degrees north or south latitude, for 90 degrees bring you to the pole itself; but in longitude we have 180°. The extremes of longitude, like many other extremes, meet at the same part; for it is evident that if two persons travel half round the world, setting out from the same place, the one due east and the other due west, they will meet at the same point. It is obvious, therefore, that places 180 degrees east, or 180 degrees west longitude, are under the same meridian.

On maps of the world, longitude is numbered at the equator; and on maps which do not embrace a hemisphere, it is expressed by figures at the top and bottom, and latitude by figures at the side.*

EUROPE.

WITH the exception of Oceanica, Europe is the smallest of the great divisions of the globe; but the superior enterprise and civilization of its inhabitants render it at present by far the most important section of the earth. Christianity is professed in every European country except Turkey, the religion of which is Mahommedanism.

The length of Europe, from the north-eastern extremity of Russia to Cape St. Vincent in Portugal, is nearly 3,400 miles; and its breadth, from the North Cape in Lapland to Cape Matapan in the Morea, is about 2,450 miles.

The AREA, or superficial extent, of Europe, may be estimated at upwards of three and a half millions of square

* Further remarks on latitude and longitude will be found in the latter part of the book, with a table showing the length of a degree of longitude on any parallel of latitude between the equator and the poles.

miles, and its population at nearly 244 millions. Its present sovereign states amount to *fifty-nine:* namely, *three* empires, *fifteen* kingdoms, *one* ecclesiastical state, *seven* grand duchies, *twelve* duchies, *twelve* principalities, *five* republics, and *four* free towns.

The *Empires* are: Russia, Austria, and Turkey.

The *Kingdoms* are: Great Britain and Ireland, Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Naples and Sicily, Bavaria, Sardinia, Denmark, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Greece.

The *Grand Duchies* are: Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, and Tuscany.

The principal *Duchies* are Nassau, Brunswick, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in Germany; and Modena, Parma, and Lucca, in Italy. As the five minor German Duchies and the twelve Principalities are so inconsiderable, that you would be unable to trace their boundaries on an ordinary map of Germany, I shall not trouble you with their difficult names.

The *Republics* are: France, Switzerland, the Ionian Islands, San Marino, and Andorra (Pyrenees).

The *Free Towns* are: Hamburg on the Elbe, Frankfort on the Maine, Bremen on the Weser, and Lubeck, situated in the north, between Holstein and Mecklenburg.

QUESTIONS.—What is it that renders Europe the most important section of the earth? What is the length of Europe? From what points is this measurement taken? What the breadth of Europe? From what points? What the population? What the area? How many sovereign states are in Europe? How many of these are empires? Name them. How many kingdoms? What are the names of the kingdoms? How many grand duchies? Of these, what are in Germany? and what in Italy? How many duchies? Name the principal of those duchies that belong to Germany. Those that belong to Italy. How many European principalities are there? How many republics? What are their names and situations? How many free towns? What their names and situations?

RUSSIA.

THE *Russian empire* is by far the greatest in extent that has ever existed in the world: the European section spreads over more than half of the whole continent of Europe. It comprises the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, *Finland,* East Bothnia, part of Lapland, the Crimea, Bessarabia, *and part of* Moldavia.

[THIS LESSON TO PRECEDE THAT ON RUSSIA.]

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF EUROPE.

Islands.—The principal European islands are—Great Britain and Ireland, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Iceland, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, Corsica, Negropont, and Zealand. The chief island groups are those which constitute the Grecian Archipelago, Ionian Isles, Illyrian or Adriatic Isles, Lipari Isles, Balearic Isles, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, Faroë Isles, Danish Isles, Islands of the Baltic, Norwegian Isles, Loffoden Isles, Islands of Lapland and Norland, and the Russian Arctic Islands.

Seas.—The principal seas of Europe are—The Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Baltic Sea, White Sea, North Sea, Irish Sea, Adriatic Gulf, Ægean Sea or Archipelago, Sea of Azov, and Sea of Marmora.

Gulfs and Bays.—The Gulfs of Venice, Taranto, Genoa, Lyons, Salonika, Ægina, Corinth, and Arcadia, are connected with the Mediterranean; the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, also the Skager Rack and Cattegat, with the Baltic. The Bay of Biscay and the Zuyder Zee you will find on the western coast of Europe.

Straits.—Beginning at the north, we have the Straits of Waigatz, the Sound, the Great Belt, the Little Belt, Straits of Dover, Straits of Gibraltar, Straits of Bonifacio, Straits of Messina, the Hellespont or Straits of the Dardanelles, Straits of Constantinople, Straits of Caffa or Enikalé.

Peninsulas.—That containing Spain and Portugal is called *the*

THE *territories of the Emperor of Austria* include the archduchy of Austria, the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, the provinces of Gallicia (wrested from Poland), Moravia, Transylvania, the Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, Sclavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia; also the kingdom of Lombardy and the States of Veniçe in the north of Italy.

The *chief towns* are: Vienna, on the Danube, where the emperor resides; Buda and Pesth, in Hungary; Prague, in Bohemia; Lemberg, in Gallicia; Grätz, in Styria; Milan, Venice, and Padua, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; Trieste, a seaport of Illyria; Inspruck and Trent, in the Tyrol; and Mantua, the birth-place of Virgil, in Lombardy.

Peninsula, to indicate its pre-eminence. Southern Italy forms another important peninsula; also Norway and Sweden; the Morea, anciently called Peloponessus, which is connected with the rest of Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth; the Crimea, connected with Russia by the Isthmus of Perekop; and Jutland in Denmark.

Capes.—North Cape, in Lapland; Naze, south of Norway; Cape Skager, or the Skaw, north of Denmark; Dunnet Head, north of Scotland; Cape Clear, south of Ireland; Land's End, south-west of England; Cape La Hogne, north-west of France; Capes Ortegal and Finisterre, north-west of Spain; Cape Roca, the most westerly point of the continent of Europe. Following the coast line still farther south, we come to Capes St. Vincent and Trafalgar; also the Rock of Gibraltar. In the Mediterranean you will find Capes Spartivento, Passara, Leuca, and Matapan.

Rivers.—The greatest rivers of Europe are—The Wolga or Volga, which flows to the Caspian Sea; the Danube, the Dnieper, and the Dniester, flowing into the Black Sea; and the Don, flowing into the Sea of Azov. On those coasts which encompass the Mediterranean you will find the mouths of the Po, the Rhone, and the Ebro. The rivers Rhine, Tagus, Garonne, Loire, Elbe, and Seine, flow into the ocean from the western coast; the Vistula, the Oder, and the Southern Dwina into the Baltic Sea; and the Northern Dwina into the White Sea.

Mountains.—Alps, Jura Mountains, Pyrenees, Apennines, Carpathians, Dofrine or Dovrefeld Mountains, Kalen Mountains, and Ural Mountains.

Lakes.—Ladoga, Onega, Wener, Wetter, Geneva, Constance, Lucerne, Zurich, Neagh, Lomond, Killarney.

duchies? Of these, what are in Germany? and what in Italy? How many duchies? Name the principal of those duchies that belong to Germany. Those that belong to Italy. How many European principalities are there? How many republics? What are their names and situations? How many free towns? What their names and situations?

RUSSIA.

THE *Russian empire* is by far the greatest in extent that has ever existed in the world: the European section spreads over more than half of the whole continent of Europe. It comprises the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, Finland, East Bothnia, part of Lapland, the Crimea, Bessarabia, and part of Moldavia.

The *chief towns* are: Petersburg, the capital; and near it, on an island at the mouth of the Neva, is Cronstadt, where the Russian fleet chiefly lies. Other important towns in this vast territory are: Moscow, the ancient capital; Odessa, on the Black Sea; Kherson and Kiew, on the Dnieper; Abo, in Finland; Astrakhan, on an island near the mouth of the Volga; Warsaw and Cracow, in Poland. The locations of Archangel, Reval, Riga, and Novogorod, I shall leave you to search for.

Lapland, which is divided between Sweden and Russia, is chiefly valued for the rich furs of its animals. The river Tornea divides Swedish from Russian Lapland.

The *principal islands* belonging to Russia are: Nova Zembla, Waygat, and Spitzbergen, in the Northern Ocean; Aland, Oesel, and Dago, in the Baltic Sea.

QUESTIONS.—Over what proportion of Europe does Russia extend? What countries does it comprise? What Russian towns are those on and near the Neva? What is the ancient capital of the empire? What the present? Where is Odessa? Kherson? Kiew? Abo? Astrakhan? Warsaw? Cracow? Archangel? Reval? Riga? Novogorod? Of all these towns, which lies farthest north? Which farthest south? East? West? If standing at Odessa, how should you direct your glance to look towards Astrakhan? How from Odessa to Petersburg? To Abo? To Archangel? To Warsaw? What islands in the Northern Ocean belong to Russia? What in the Baltic Sea? What separates Swedish from Russian Lapland? What are the latitude and longitude of Petersburg? Name the principal rivers of Russia that empty themselves into the Black Sea. The Caspian Sea. The White Sea and Northern Ocean. The Baltic Sea.

AUSTRIA.

THE *territories of the Emperor of Austria* include the archduchy of Austria, the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, the provinces of Gallicia (wrested from Poland), Moravia, Transylvania, the Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, Sclavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia; also the kingdom of Lombardy and the States of Venice in the north of Italy.

The *chief towns* are: Vienna, on the Danube, where the emperor resides; Buda and Pesth, in Hungary; Prague, in Bohemia; Lemberg, in Gallicia; Grätz, in Styria; Milan, Venice, and Padua, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; Trieste, a seaport of Illyria; Inspruck and Trent, in the Tyrol; and Mantua, the birth-place of Virgil, in Lombardy.

The *names of the principal rivers* that flow through the Austrian dominions are already familiar to you, and you must, therefore, trace them for yourselves.

The *chief mountains* are: the Erzegebirge, between Bohemia and Saxony; the Carpathian, north of Hungary; Mount Brenner and the Rhætian Alps, south of Inspruck; with the Noric and Carnic Alps, extending to the eastward.

The *principal lakes* are: Maggiore, Lugano, Como, and Garda, in Lombardy; the Platten See and the Neusiedel See, in Hungary.

QUESTIONS.—What kingdoms and provinces are included in the territories of the Emperor of Austria? What, and where, is the capital of the Austrian empire? What are the principal towns of Hungary? Of Bohemia? Of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom? Where is Lemberg? Where Grätz? Trieste? Inspruck? Trent? Where and what was the birth-place of Virgil? Now repeat in succession all the principal towns of Austria. What are the names of the two principal Italian rivers that flow through the Austrian dominions? Of all the Austrian rivers, which is largest? Do any of them flow into the Baltic? Any into the German Ocean? Name some of the principal tributaries of the Danube. What mountains lie between Bohemia and Saxony? What range extends north of Hungary? Where are the Rhætian Alps? Where the Noric and Carnic Alps? Where are the beautiful lakes Maggiore, Lugano, Como, and Garda? Which and where are the other principal lakes of the Austrian empire? How is Austria bounded? What are the latitude and longitude of Vienna?

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

THIS portion of the Turkish empire has lost Greece, which the Sultan long held in his iron grasp; and Russia has been encroaching on the northern provinces: yet still Turkey in Europe is an extensive territory, but Turkey in Asia much more so. However, it is only the European section of the empire we are now to examine.

The *chief towns* are: Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonica, Belgrade, Sophia, Bucharest, Jassy, and Larissa.

The *principal islands* belonging to Turkey are: Candia, Cyprus, Scio, and Rhodes.

The *most remarkable mountains* are: the Balkan range (the ancient Hæmus), Mounts Olympus and Pindus, between Thessaly and Epirus; to which may be added Monte Santo, *or Mount Athos.*

SWEDEN.

As you have now glanced at the political divisions of the three European empires, we shall turn to the largest kingdom of Europe, which is that of Sweden and Norway.

The *chief Swedish towns* are: Stockholm, the capital; Upsal, venerable for its antiquity and university; Gottenburg, on the Cattegat; Carlscrona, the chief naval arsenal; and Calmar, a small city, noted in history for its treaty.

The *principal towns of Norway* are: Christiania, Bergen, Drontheim, Frederickshal, and Christiansand.

The *principal rivers* are: the Götha, which flows from Lake Wener to the sea at Gottenburg; the Dahl, which passes through Dalecarlia; and the Tornea, which divides Sweden from Russia in the north. The most important *Norwegian rivers* are the Glommen and the Drammen; by which last, great quantities of timber are brought from the mountains and exported at its mouth.

The *principal islands* are Gothland and Oland, in the Baltic, with the numerous islands on the coast of Norway, of which the Lofoden Isles are the chief.

QUESTIONS.—What is the capital of Sweden? and where is it situated? What are the other principal Swedish towns? Which are the principal towns of Norway? Of these, which lies most towards the south? which most northward? For what is Upsal famous? and where is it situated? Where is the chief naval arsenal of Sweden? Of the principal towns of Sweden, which lies most southward? which most northward? Which are the chief rivers of Sweden that fall into the Baltic? What are the principal Norwegian rivers? and where do they empty themselves? Where is the island of Gothland? How is it situated with respect to Oland? What mountains are those between Norway and Sweden? What are the latitude and longitude of Stockholm? Where is the North Cape? Where the Naze?

SPAIN.

AMONG the kingdoms of Europe, the one next in extent to Sweden is Spain, as France is now a republic.

Spain is divided into *fourteen provinces:* namely, Galicia, Asturias, Biscay, Navarre, Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, Granada, Andalusia, Estremadura, Leon, Old Castile, and New Castile.

The *chief towns* are: Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Granada, Cadiz, Saragossa, Salamanca, St. Sebastian, Toledo, Badajos, Bilboa, Ferrol, Corunna, Alicante, Malaga, Vigo, Santander, and Gibraltar; which last has been in possession of the British since the year 1704.

The *principal rivers* are: the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro.

Mountains.—Besides the Pyrenees on the northern frontier, Spain has many chains of mountains, the chief of which are the Mountains of Asturias in the north; the Castilian Mountains, the Sierra Toledo, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada; which latter is the highest of all those chains.

The *principal European islands* are: Majorca and Minorca, the ancient Balearic Isles; with Iviça and Formentera, all in the Mediterranean.

The *other colonial possessions of Spain* are: the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, in the West Indies; the Philippine Islands, off the coast of Asia; the Canary Islands, and some fortresses on the north coast of Africa.

QUESTIONS.—Into how many provinces is Spain divided? Of these, which are the three most southern? which the three most northern? Which of the Spanish provinces border on Portugal? What provinces border on the Mediterranean? Which of the fourteen provinces have no sea-coast? Of the towns mentioned in the lesson, how many are seaports? Which of those are on the Mediterranean? Where are the other seaports situated? Name the inland towns. Of these, how many are situated on important rivers? If standing at Madrid, in what direction should you look for Bilboa? In what direction for Cadiz? For Valencia? For Ferrol? For Gibraltar? For Saragossa? Which are the principal rivers of Spain that flow into the Atlantic? Into the Mediterranean? Of the Spanish mountain chains, which lies most to the north? which most southward? What others are mentioned? Where are the principal Spanish islands in Europe? and what are their names? What colonial possessions are there in the western hemisphere? What in Asia? What in Africa? What are the latitude and longitude of Madrid?

BRITISH ISLANDS.

THOUGH Britain is only the third kingdom of Europe, as regards the extent of her European territory, yet in wealth and power she stands before every other nation of the earth.

Our foreign possessions are so extensive, that it has been *estimated* Britain rules over an extent of territory fifty times *as large as itself,* and over a population more than five times

as numerous as its own. In fact, the sun never sets upon the British dominions.

The area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may be estimated at about 120,000 square miles, and the population at about 27½ millions.

The statistics of the colonial empire of Britain are as follow:

Colonies and Foreign Possessions.		Estimate of the extent in sq. miles.	Estimate of the Population.
In Europe,	Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, Heligoland	124	150,000
Asia,	East India Company's Territories, including Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, with Malacca, Aden, and the islands of Penang, Singapore, &c.	630,000	84,000 000
	Ceylon and Hong-Kong	24,600	1,250,000
Africa,	Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Gambia, St. Helena, Ascension	200,700	200,000
N. America,	Canada, Hudson's Bay territory, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Bermudas, Honduras	754,500	1,500,000
S. America,	British Guiana, comprehending Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; Falkland Islands	52,400	100,000
West Indies,	Jamaica; the Windward Islands, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, St. Lucia, and Trinidad; the Leeward Islands, Antigua, St. Christopher, Dominica, Montserrat, Anguilla, Nevis, Virgin Isles; Bahamas	77,500	800,000
Australasia,	New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Norfolk Island	474,000	200,000
	Total of the British Empire	2,216,700	88,200,000
Protected States and Tributaries.			
Ionian Islands		1,000	220,000
Tributaries and Protected States in India		550,000	40,000,000
		2,771,700	128,420,000

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE area of England is estimated at 57,812 square miles, or 37,094,400 acres. The population of England and Wales, according to the returns for 1851, amounts to 17,905,831, or nearly eighteen millions.

The population of England alone is upwards of sixteen and a half millions, and that of Wales upwards of one million.

When going over the First Course in this geography, the islands, capes, bays, and rivers of Britain were brought so much under review, that it will be unnecessary to enumerate on this occasion anything further than the mountains, the mines, and some additional towns.

Mountains.—The principal mountains besides the Cheviot Hills, on the confines of Scotland, are: Scafell, Crossfell, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw, near the lakes; the ridge on the west of Yorkshire, which includes Whernside and Ingleborough; the Peak in Derbyshire; Snowdon, Cader Idris, and Plinlimmon, in Wales; the Malvern Hills in Herefordshire; the Mendip Hills; and the mountainous districts of Devonshire and Cornwall.

Mines.—Coal, iron, lead, copper, and tin, are the principal minerals of the country. There is no portion of the earth's surface with which we are acquainted, of the same extent, that contains so great a variety of those mineral substances which minister to the necessities and comforts of life as Great Britain. But of all those underground treasures, the coal mines stand pre-eminent, and they exist in various parts both of Scotland and England, to an extent that may be considered inexhaustible. The manufacturing and commercial wealth of Great Britain is chiefly due to her abundance of coal. The principal mining and manufacturing districts are in the north and west. The northern counties of England rest on immense coal-fields, amid which are interspersed iron and lead mines. Copper and tin are procured in large quantities in Cornwall. The tin mines alone, we are told, give employment to 100,000 men. The salt mines of Cheshire and Worcestershire, like the coal mines, are thought to be inexhaustible.

The COMMERCE and MANUFACTURES of the United King-

dom exceed those of any other country in ancient or modern times. Her merchant-ships visit, as her merchandise circulates through, every nation of the civilized world except Japan.

QUESTIONS.—What is the area of England? At what, in round numbers, is the population of England estimated? What the population of Wales? Name the principal mountains near the Cumberland lakes? Where are the mountains Whernside and Ingleborough? What are the principal mountains of Wales? Where are the Malvern Hills? Where the Mendip Hills? Where are the principal coal mines of England? What other minerals are found in the country? Of all these, which is most important? Can you explain why it is that coal is of such superior importance? Where are the principal tin and copper mines? Where the chief iron and lead mines? What can you tell about the extent of British commerce?

ENGLAND AND WALES.

[CONTINUED.]

ENGLAND is divided into forty counties or shires, and Wales into twelve; which, with their principal towns, are as follow.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
SIX MOST NORTHERN COUNTIES.	
Northumberland...	Newcastle, Alnwick, Tynemouth, Morpeth.
Cumberland	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Penrith.
Westmorland	Appleby, Kendal.
Durham	Durham, Sunderland, Stockton.
Yorkshire	York, Leeds, Hull or Kingston, Sheffield, Scarborough.
Lancashire	Liverpool, Manchester, Lancaster.
FOUR ADJOINING WALES.	
Cheshire	Chester, Macclesfield, Nantwich.
Shropshire	Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth.
Herefordshire	Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury.
Monmouthshire ...	Monmouth, Chepstow, Abergavenny.
TEN NORTH MIDLAND.	
Derbyshire	Derby, Chesterfield, Bakewell, Ashbourne.
Staffordshire	Stafford, Lichfield, Wolverhampton, Leek.
Warwickshire.....	Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry.
Worcestershire	Worcester, Kidderminster, Evesham, Dudley.
Huntingdonshire ..	Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots.
Northamptonshire	Northampton, Peterborough.
Rutlandshire	Oakham, Uppingham.
Leicestershire	Leicester, Loughborough.
Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield.
Cambridgeshire ...	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.

TEN SOUTH MIDLAND.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Gloucestershire	Gloucester, Cheltenham, and the city of Bristol, a part of which is also in Somersetshire.
Oxfordshire	Oxford, Woodstock, Henley, Banbury.
Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury, Buckingham, Wycombe.
Bedfordshire	Bedford, Woburn, Dunstable.
Hertfordshire	Hertford, St. Albans, Hitchin.
Middlesex	London, Westminster, Uxbridge.
Surrey	Southwark, Guilford, Kingston, Croydon.
Berkshire	Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon.
Wiltshire	Salisbury, Devizes, Marlborough.
Somersetshire	Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bristol.

FOUR EASTERN.

Lincolnshire	Lincoln, Boston, Stamford.
Norfolk	Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
Suffolk	Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Hadleigh.
Essex	Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.

SIX SOUTHERN.

Kent	Canterbury, Maidstone, Dover.
Sussex	Chichester, Lewes, Brighton.
Hampshire	Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton.
Dorsetshire	Dorchester, Weymouth, Shaftesbury.
Devonshire	Exeter, Plymouth, Barnstaple.
Cornwall	Launceston, Falmouth, Truro.

THE COUNTIES OF WALES.

SIX IN NORTH WALES.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Flintshire	Holywell, Mold, St. Asaph, Flint.
Denbighshire	Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin.
Caernarvonshire ...	Caernarvon, Bangor, Conway.
Anglesea	Beaumaris, Holyhead.
Merionethshire	Dolgelly, Bala.
Montgomeryshire..	Welshpool, Montgomery, Newton.

SIX IN SOUTH WALES.

Radnorshire	New Radnor, Presteigne.
Cardiganshire	Cardigan, Aberystwith.
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Milford.
Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen, Llanelly.
Brecknockshire	Brecknock or Brecon, Hay.
Glamorganshire ...	Cardiff, Swansea, Llandaff.

SCOTLAND.

THE length of Scotland, from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, is about 280 miles; and its breadth, from Buchan Ness to the most westerly point in Ross-shire, about 150 miles.

Its area is estimated at 26,016 square miles, exclusive of its islands, which are supposed to contain about 4,000 more; and its population, according to the recent returns, amounts to 2,870,784.

Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties or shires, which, with their principal towns, are as follow.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
ELEVEN NORTHERN.	
Orkney and Shetland	Kirkwall, Lerwick.
Caithness	Wick, Thurso.
Sutherland	Dornoch.
Ross	Dingwall, Tain, Fortrose.
Cromarty	Cromarty.
Inverness	Inverness, Fort George, Fort Augustus.
Nairn	Nairn.
Elgin, or Moray	Elgin, Forres.
Banff	Banff, Cullen.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh.
Kincardine, or Mearns	Stonehaven, Bervie.
NINE MIDDLE.	
Forfar, or Angus	Forfar, Dundee, Montrose, Brechin.
Perth	Perth, Dunkeld, Abernethy, Culross.
Fife	Cupar, St. Andrews, Dunfermline, Kirkaldy.
Kinross	Kinross.
Clackmannan	Clackmannan, Alloa.
Stirling	Stirling, Falkirk.
Dumbarton, or Lennox	Dumbarton.
Argyle	Inverary, Campbelton.
Bute	Rothsay.
THIRTEEN SOUTHERN.	
Haddington, or East Lothian	Haddington, Dunbar.
Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian	Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh.
Linlithgow, or West Lothian	Linlithgow, Bo'ness,* Queensferry.
Berwick, or Merse	Greenlaw, Dunse, Coldstream.
Roxburgh	Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose.
Selkirk	Selkirk, Galashiels.
Peebles	Peebles.
Lanark	Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton.
Renfrew	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, Port Glasgow.
Ayr	Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine.
Dumfries	Dumfries, Annan, Moffat.
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright, New Galloway.
Wigton	Wigton, Stranraer, Portpatrick.

* Bo'ness, for Borrowstowness.

IRELAND.

THE length of Ireland, from Fairhead in Antrim to Mizen Head in Cork, is about 300 miles; and its breadth, from Howth Head, near Dublin, to Slyne Head in Galway, is about 170 miles.

Its area is estimated at nearly 32,000 square miles; and its population amounts to 6,515,794.

Ireland is divided into four Provinces: *Leinster* in the east, *Ulster* in the north, *Munster* in the south, and *Connaught* in the west.

These provinces are subdivided into thirty-two counties; which, with their principal towns, are as follow.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
LEINSTER—TWELVE COUNTIES.	
Louth	Drogheda, Dundalk, Ardee, Carlingford.
Meath	Trim, Navan, Kells.
Westmeath	Mullingar, Athlone (partly), Kilbeggan.
Longford	Longford, Granard, Edgeworthstown.
Dublin	Dublin, Kingstown, Balbriggan.
Kildare	Athy, Naas, Kildare, Maynooth.
King's County	Tullamore, Birr or Parsonstown, Banagher.
Queen's County	Maryborough, Portarlington, Mountmelick.
Carlow	Carlow, Tullow, Leighlin.
Wicklow	Wicklow, Arklow, Bray, Enniskerry.
Wexford	Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny, Callan, Castlecomer.
ULSTER—NINE COUNTIES.	
Donegall	Donegall, Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Lifford.
Derry	Londonderry, Coleraine, Newtownlimavady.
Antrim	Belfast, Lisburn, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, Larne, Antrim.
Down	Newry, Downpatrick, Newtownards, Bangor, Donaghadee.
Armagh	Armagh, Lurgan, Portadown, Charlemont.
Monaghan	Monaghan, Clones, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney.
Tyrone	Omagh, Dungannon, Strabane, Cookstown.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen.
Cavan	Cavan, Cootehill, Belturbet, Kingscourt.
MUNSTER—SIX COUNTIES.	
Waterford	Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore.
Tipperary	Clonmel, Cashel, Nenagh, Tipperary, Roscrea.
Clare	Ennis, Kilrush, Killaloe.
Limerick	Limerick, Rathkeale, Newcastle.
Cork	Cork, Bandon, Youghal, Kinsale, Mallow.
Kerry	Tralee, Killarney, Dingle.

CONNAUGHT—FIVE COUNTIES.	
Roscommon.....	Athlone (partly), Boyle, Roscommon.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon, Manorhamilton, Leitrim.
Sligo	Sligo, Ballymote.
Mayo	Castlebar, Ballina, Westport, Killala.
Galway	Galway, Tuam, Loughrea, Ballinasloe.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA comprises East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, Silesia, Brandenburg, Prussia Proper, Prussian Saxony, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia.

The *chief towns* are: Berlin, Königsberg, Dantzic, Breslau, Magdeburg, Memel, Frankfort (on the Oder), Cologne, Coblentz, Aix-la-Chapelle, Halle, Stettin, Posen, and Stralsund.

Aspect.—Prussia is, for the most part, a cold, flat, moist country, abounding in forests and marshes.

Rivers.—As you are already acquainted with the names of its principal rivers, you must find and trace their windings.

Education.—In regard to the national education, Prussia has the most completely organised system we know of. Hence the peasantry are better educated than those of any part of the British Islands, with the exception of some districts in Scotland.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

NEXT in extent to Prussia ranks the kingdom of Naples and Sicily. It is sometimes called the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The *chief towns* are: Naples, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Salerno, and Syracuse.

To Naples belong the Lipari Islands, which are entirely of volcanic origin, and one of the volcanoes of which, Stromboli, is in perpetual activity.

The *principal mountains* are Etna and Vesuvius, the most famous volcanoes of Europe.

PORTUGAL.

THE area of Portugal places it, in our arrangement, next to Naples. It is divided into six provinces, namely: Entre Douro e Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve.

The *chief towns* are: Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal or St. Ubes, and Coimbra.

Portugal was formerly one of the most enterprising and commercial states of Europe, but its importance has long since declined.

The *colonial possessions* of Portugal are: the Azores Islands, Madeira, and Porto Santo; Cape Verde Islands; the island of St. Thomas and Prince's Island, in the Gulf of Guinea; the government of Congo or Angola, on the western side of Africa, and that of Mozambique on the eastern side. Also Goa, on the Malabar coast; Macao, on the coast of China; with some settlements on the Island of Timor, in the East Indian Archipelago.

BAVARIA.

BAVARIA is the largest kingdom included in Germany. Like Prussia, it is divided into two parts, entirely separate from one another. The eastern section, called the territory of the Danube and the Maine, comprises about seven-eighths of the monarchy. The western section, called the territory of the Rhine, lies on the west side of the Rhine, separated from the rest of the kingdom by Baden and Hesse Darmstadt.

Chief Towns.—Munich is the capital of the kingdom, and Spires the capital of the Rhenish territory. The other chief towns are: Nuremburg, Augsburg, Wurtzburg, and Ratisbon.

Bavaria is chiefly a mountainous country. The Alps, and also the Hercynian chain, send offsets into it.

SARDINIA.

THE extent of the Sardinian states ranks this kingdom next to Bavaria. It consists of the western part of North Italy, *with the duchy of* Savoy, which lies on the western declivity

of the Alps, and the Island of Sardinia. It extends eastward to the Ticino, where it meets the Austrian possessions, and includes the territories of Piedmont, Genoa, and Nice.

Savoy is a mountainous country, as remarkable for the sublimity and beauty of its scenery as Piedmont and Genoa are for their delightful orange groves.

The *chief towns* are: Turin, the capital; Chambierri, in Savoy; Alexandria; Genoa; and, in the Island of Sardinia, Cagliari.

DENMARK.

THIS kingdom consists of the peninsula of Jutland, from Lauenburg, on the south, to the Skaw or Skager, the north point of Jutland; comprising the province of Jutland and the duchies of Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg. It comprises also the Danish archipelago, consisting of the large islands of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster, and the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic.

The *chief towns* are: Copenhagen, Altona, Elsinore, Aalborg, Gluckstadt, and Kiel.

The *colonial possessions* of Denmark are: Iceland, the Faroë Islands, and part of Greenland, in the North Atlantic; the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, in the Wext Indies; the settlement of Serampore, on the Hooghly, near Calcutta; and Tranquebar, a seaport on the Coromandel coast.

GREECE.

THIS kingdom has been established since the year 1829, when its independence was wrested from the Turkish Sultan, under whose despotic rule the Greeks had previously suffered much.

Its *territory* consists of Ancient Greece, from the southern extremity of the Peloponnesus as far north as an irregular line drawn between the Gulf of Vola, in the Archipelago, and the Gulf of Arta in the Ionian Sea.

Its *chief towns* are: Athens, Napoli di Romania, near the ancient Argos; Corinth, on the isthmus; Tripolitza, in the ancient Arcadia; and Navarino. Hydra, in the Isle of Hydra,

is larger than any of these, owing to its commerce and naval strength.

The *principal islands* of Greece are: Negropont, which is joined to the mainland by a bridge; Skyro; Engia, or Egina, which gives name to the old Saronic Gulf; Colouri; *Salamis,* in the Gulf of Engia; Hydra and Spezzia, near to Argolis; and the Cyclades, of which Milo, Naxos, Paros, Antiparos, and Santorin, should be noticed. Paros is celebrated for its marble, and Antiparos for its grotto. Syra is a great station for steamers that ply on the Mediterranean.

The *principal mountains* are: Œta, on its northern boundary, which extends to the sea, and forms the strong and famous pass of Thermopylæ; Parnassus, with its remarkable caves and two-topped summit; Hymettus and Pentelia, in Attica: the first noted for its honey, and the latter for its marble.

HANOVER.

HANOVER is one great inclined plain, having few elevations except at the Hartz Mountains, towards its southern frontier.

Its territory is much penetrated by several of the other German states. It does not rank high either as an agricultural, a manufacturing, or a trading country.

Its *chief towns* are: Hanover, the capital; Hildesheim, Emden, Aurich, Luneburg, Osnaburg, and Gottingen.

HOLLAND.

MUCH of the kingdom of Holland is below the level of the ocean at high tide. To defend the country from the overflowing of the sea, great dikes have been constructed; and to support and protect these dikes requires unceasing vigilance and care. Holland is covered with a complete net-work of canals, which serve much the same purpose that roads do in other countries. In winter, when boats cannot ply, from the intensity of the frost, you will see the people skating over the Zuyder Zee or the canals in every direction; and thus *the Dutch* girls travel to market with baskets of eggs or

other articles on their heads. One of the noblest canals in the world is that from Helder Point, the western extremity of the Zuyder Zee, to Amsterdam.

Of the *chief towns*, Amsterdam, the commercial capital, and the Hague, which is the residence of the king, are the two first. The other principal towns are: Leyden, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Groningen, and Maestricht.

The Dutch are a most industrious commercial and manufacturing people. They possess several important foreign colonies. In Asia they have the fine island of Java; also Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, and Macassar; with settlements in Sumatra, in Borneo, and on the Coromandel coast. In Africa, they have thirteen ports on the coast of Guinea. In the West Indies, the islands of Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, and part of St. Martin; and on the continent of South America, Surinam belongs to the Dutch.

BELGIUM.

The kingdom of Belgium lies between Holland and France, without any natural boundary of rivers or mountains intervening as national demarcations. The face of the country is that of an undulating surface, covered over with a beautifully neat, garden-like cultivation.

The Belgians are a very industrious people. They have many important manufactures: as carpets, linens, cotton, lace, and iron in all its departments.

Chief Towns.—Brussels is the capital. The other principal towns are: Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Mons, Liège, Namur, Luxembourg, and Ostend.

WURTEMBERG.

Situation.—The little kingdom of Wurtemberg lies partly in the basin of the Danube and partly in that of the Rhine; but the narrow territory of the grand duchy of Baden intervenes between it and the latter river. The surface of the country is mountainous. The Black Forest Mountains penetrate it on the south-western side.

The *chief towns* are Stuttgart, the capital, and Ulm.

Education is in a very advanced state in Wurtemburg. It is regarded by competent judges as one of the most highly civilized countries of Europe.

SAXONY.

THIS little kingdom, which is the smallest in Europe, lies in the heart of Germany. The Erzegebirge (Ore Mountains) and the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains) separate it from Bohemia; and the country generally is hilly.

The *chief towns* are: Dresden, the capital; Leipsic, and Chemnitz.

In regard to education, Saxony, like Wurtemberg, holds a high rank, information being very generally diffused.

The people are exceedingly industrious, often mingling manufacturing and agricultural occupation, so as to fill up their time in a manner highly conducive to health and cheerfulness. The ground is carefully, though it is said not very skilfully, cultivated. Cotton, woollen, and linen goods are manufactured to a considerable extent.

FRANCE.

HAVING glanced over all the empires and kingdoms of Europe, we now turn to the European republics, at the head of which stands the recently-constituted one of France.

The French nation may be regarded as one of the most important and powerful states of Europe; but the political restlessness which has marked the proceedings of the people of France for the last two ages, and produced so many overturnings of their government, leaves us no room to feel assured that its present political arrangements are likely to be of long continuance.

The *chief towns* are: Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, *Havre-de-Grace*, Rouen, Nantes, Lisle, Strasbourg, Toulon,

Cherbourg, Orleans, Brest, St. Malo, Boulogne, Dieppe, Calais, Dunkirk; and in Corsica, Bastia and Ajaccio. If you notice and trace the various rivers to which those towns introduce you, you will acquaint yourselves with all the important rivers of France, most of the names of which have already been presented to you.

Education is in rather a low state in France. We are told that a smaller proportion of the peasantry are educated than even in Austria, which in that respect is much behind the other states of Germany.

Industrial Occupations.—The French are bad farmers: they have, however, many important manufactures. In silks they stand unrivalled.

The *principal mountains* of France, besides the great ranges of the Alps and the Pyrenees, are the mountains of Auvergne; the Cevennes, west of the Rhone; the Vosges, west of the Rhine; and the Jura chain, on the confines of Switzerland.

The *colonial possessions* of France are: Corsica; the islands of Bourbon and St. Marie, in the Indian Ocean; a few towns in Hindostan; the regency of Algiers, on the north coast of Africa, and Senegal and the island of Goree on the west coast; the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, with some smaller ones, in the West Indies; and French Guiana, on the coast of South America.

France was formerly divided into provinces; but after the revolution of 1789 it was divided into eighty-six departments, most of which take their names from the rivers and mountains forming their boundaries. They are as follow.

PROVINCES.	DEPARTMENTS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
French Flanders...	North	Lille, Douay, Cambray, Dunkirk.
Artois	Pas-de-Calais.....	Arras, St. Omer, Calais, Boulogne.
Picardy.....	Somme	Amiens, Abbeville.
Normandy	Lower Seine	Rouen, Dieppe, Havre.
	Etre	Evreux.
	Calvados	Caen.
	Manche	St. Lô, Cherbourg.
	Orne	Alençon.
Isle of France.....	Aisne	Laon, Soissons.
	Oise	Beauvais.
	Seine and Oise	Versailles, St. Germain.
	Seine	PARIS, St. Denis.
	Seine and Marne	Melun, Fontainebleau.

PROVINCES.	DEPARTMENTS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Champagne	Ardennes	Mézières, Sedan.
	Marne	Châlons, Rheims.
	Aube	Troyes.
	Upper Marne	Chaumont.
Lorraine	Meuse	Bar-le-Duc, Verdun.
	Moselle	Metz, Thionville.
	Meurthe	Nancy, Lunéville.
	Vosges	Epinal.
Alsace	Lower Rhine	Strasburg.
	Upper Rhine	Colmar.
Franche-Comté	Upper Saône	Vesoul.
	Doubs	Besançon.
	Jura	Lons-le-Saulnier.
Burgundy	Yonne	Auxerre, Sens.
	Côte d'Or	Dijon.
	Saône and Loire	Mâcon, Autun.
	Ain	Bourg.
Orleannais	Eure et Loir	Chartres.
	Loiret	Orleans.
	Loir et Cher	Blois.
Maine	Mayenne	Laval, Mayenne.
	Sarthe	Le Mans.
Brittany or Bretagne	Ille et Vilaine	Rennes, St. Malo.
	Côtes du Nord	St. Brieuc.
	Finisterre	Quimper, Brest, Morlaix.
	Morbihan	Vannes, L'Orient.
	Lower Loire	Nantes.
Anjou	Maine et Loire	Angers, Saumur.
Touraine	Indre et Loire	Tours.
Berri	Cher	Bourges.
	Indre	Châteauroux.
Nivernais	Nièvre	Nevers.
Bourbonnais	Allier	Moulins.
Lyonnais	Rhone	Lyons.
	Loire	Montbrison, St. Etienne.
Auvergne	Puy de Dôme	Clermont.
	Cantal	Aurillac.
La Marche	Creuse	Guéret.
Poitou	Vendée	Bourbon-Vendée.
	Deux Sèvres	Niort.
	Vienne	Poitiers.
Aunis, Saintonge, Angoumois	Lower Charente	La Rochelle, Rochefort, Saintes.
	Charente	Angoulême.
Limousin	Upper Vienne	Limoges.
	Corrèze	Tulle.
Guienne, Gascony	Dordogne	Périgueux.
	Gironde	Bordeaux.
	Lot	Cahors.
	Aveyron	Rhodez.
	Tarn et Garonne	Montauban.
	Lot et Garonne	Agen.
	Landes	Mont-de-Marsan.
	Gers	Auch.
	Upper Pyrenees	Tarbes, Bagnères.

PROVINCES.	DEPARTMENTS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Languedoc	Ardèche	Privas.
	Upper Loire	Le Puy.
	Lozère	Mende.
	Gard	Nismes.
	Hérault	Montpelier.
	Tarn	Alby, Castres.
	Upper Garonne	Toulouse.
	Aude	Carcassonne, Narbonne.
Dauphiny	Isère	Grenoble, Vienne.
	Drôme	Valence.
	Upper Alps	Gap.
Provence	Lower Alps	Digne.
	Var	Draguignan, Toulon.
	Mouths of the Rhone	Marseilles, Aix.
Comtat d'Avignon	Vaucluse	Avignon.
Roussillon	Eastern Pyrenees	Perpignan.
Comtat de Foix	Ariège	Foix.
Béarn	Lower Pyrenees	Pau, Bayonne.
	Corsica	Ajaccio, Bastia.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND is a small mountainous country, occupying the northern slope of the Alps, and extending to the confines of Germany.

The government is a republic, composed of a confederation of twenty-two states, called cantons, united for concerting laws and measures for the safety of the commonwealth, whilst each canton has its own internal regulations.

The *chief towns* are: Berne, where the Swiss Confederation meets; Geneva, Basle (Bâle), Zurich, Lucerne, Lausanne, Friburg, and Neufchatel.

Switzerland is a very high country, the surface of its lakes being 1,200 feet above the level of the sea; and a number of rivers that take their rise in it flow in opposite directions.

The *chief rivers* are the Rhine and its numerous tributaries, of which the Aar and the Reuss are among the most noted. The Rhone also rises in Switzerland, and passes through the southern districts. Besides these are the Inn, which flows through the Tyrol to the Danube, and the Adda and other streams, which flow to the Po.

The *principal lakes* are those of Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Zurich, and Lucerne.

Switzerland is celebrated over the world for the beauty of its lake and mountain scenery; and the comfortable, neat abodes of the industrious peasantry, which are scattered over its fertile valleys, add much to the happy feelings which Swiss scenery is calculated to inspire.

The Swiss are a most ingenious, industrious people, both in manufacturing and agricultural operations.

The twenty-two cantons and chief towns are as follow.

CANTONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.	CANTONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Scaffhausen ...	Scaffhausen.	Appenzell...	Appenzell.
Thurgau	Frauenfeld.	Glarus	Glarus.
Zurich	Zurich.	Uri	Altorf.
Aargau	Aarau.	Unterwalden	Stanz, Sarnen.
Basle	Basle.	Friburg	Friburg.
Soleure	Soleure.	Neufchatel..	Neufchatel.
Berne	Berne, Thun.	Vaud	Lausanne, Vevay.
Lucerne.....	Lucerne.	Geneva	Geneva.
Zug.....	Zug.	Valais	Sion.
Schweitz	Schweitz.	Tessin	Bellinzona.
St. Gall	St. Gall.	Grisons	Coire.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

THE republic of the Ionian Islands was formed when Venice was given up to the Austrians. These islands had previously been under the Venetian government, the corruption and bad administration of which are represented as having produced great demoralisation among the people. We are told that perjury was so common as scarcely to excite attention, and assassination more frequent among the inhabitants than in any other country known; but under the government established and supported by Great Britain, a great change for the better seems to have taken place.

The republic consists of seven principal and many smaller islands, lying in the Ionian Sea. The most important ones are Corfu (anciently *Corcyra*), where the olive is much cultivated, and the capital of which, also called Corfu, is the seat of government; Santa Maura, Cephalonia, Ithaca or Thiaka; Zante, noted for its currants; and Cerigo, south of *the Morea*.

ANDORRA.

THE small republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, lies between France and Spain, extending from east to west about thirty-six miles, and from north to south about forty. It includes three mountain valleys, a considerable extent of pasturage and forests of fir, but little arable land.

The government is conducted by a council of twenty-four members, elected for life. The people are of simple manners, and few crimes are perpetrated among them.

It has maintained its republican form of government for 1,000 years,—since the time of Charlemagne, who made it independent, as a reward for assistance which the inhabitants of this district afforded him when fighting against the Saracens. It is under the protection of France.

SAN MARINO.

THIS little republic lies like an oäsis within the Papal dominions, about fifteen miles inland from Rimini. Its territory is composed of a craggy mountain, with some small adjacent hills. The legislature consists of a senate, elected for life. The town stands on the side of the mountain, and is accessible by only one road; but most of the wealthy inhabitants reside in the village of Borgo, at the foot of the mountain. The people are chiefly occupied in agriculture. Bonaparte offered them an increase of territory, which they wisely declined.

As San Marino and Andorra are the two smallest, so they are the two most ancient, republics in Europe.

PAPAL STATES.

THE dominions of the Pope, situated in the centre of Italy, embracing as they do Ancient Rome and the adjacent territories, contain much to interest the antiquarian and the tourist.

The ruins of Rome, with its surrounding tombs and aqueducts, stand pre-eminent over everything of the kind the world presents.

The *chief towns* are modern Rome, which does not exactly

occupy the site of the ancient city; Bologna, Ferrara, Ancona, Ravenna, and Loretto.

The *principal occupation* of the people is agriculture, but that is not skilfully conducted. There are but few manufactures, and there is very little commerce with foreign nations.

The Apennines are the only mountains in these states, and the Tiber is the only river, deserving notice.

In the following table will be found an estimate of the extent of territory and the absolute and relative population, of the sovereign states of Europe.

	Sovereign States.	Area in square miles English.	Population.	Population to the square mile.
Empires.	Russian Empire	2,000,000	(1840) 55,261,967	26
	Austrian Empire	257,368	(1840) 36,950,301	144
	Turkish Empire	210,585	(1837) 9,545,000	45
Kingdoms.	Sweden and Norway	291,164	(1839) 4,250,000	14
	Spain	182,270	(1837) 12,286,941	66
	Great Britain and Ireland	119,286	(1851) 27,435,325	220
	Prussia	107,921	(1840) 14,907,091	138
	Naples and Sicily	42,132	(1842) 8,156,310	194
	Portugal	36,510	(1838) 3,224,147	90
	Bavaria	29,637	(1840) 4,370,977	148
	Sardinian States	29,130	(1838) 4,650,350	160
	Denmark	21,856	(1840) 2,135,730	98
	Greece	17,900	(1837) 926,900	51
	Hanover	14,734	(1840) 1,722,107	117
	Holland	13,598	(1841) 3,054,396	225
	Belgium	13,214	(1839) 3,972,943	310
	Wurtemberg	7,640	(1841) 1,682,338	220
	Saxony	5,759	(1840) 1,706,276	296
Republics.	France (including Corsica)	203,736	(1840) 34,136,677	167
	Swiss Confederation	14,950	(1836) 2,125,480	142
	Ionian Islands	999	(1837) 208,100	208
	Andorra	200	(1837) 15,000	75
	San Marino	22	(1837) 7,600	345
Minor States.	Papal States	17,210	(1841) 2,132,336	158
	Tuscany (grand duchy)	7,686	(1836) 1,436,785	186
	Baden	5,904	(1840) 1,296,967	220
	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,833	(1841) 498,246	102
	Hesse-Cassel (electorate)	4,430	(1840) 728,650	165
	Hesse-Darmstadt	3,240	(1840) 811,503	250
	Oldenburg	2,417	(1840) 397,788	165
	Parma (duchy)	2,268	(1838) 465,673	213
	Modena (duchy)	2,092	(1837) 403,000	200
	Nassau	1,753	(1840) 269,347	154
	Brunswick	1,504	(1841) 262,948	174
	Saxe-Weimar	1,416	(1841) 250,119	177
	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	800	(1840) 141,241	176
	Lucca (duchy)	413	(1839) 168,198	400

COMPARATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE SOVEREIGN STATES OF EUROPE.

In arranging the preceding table, you may perceive that the countries are placed according to the area of their European territory; but I must remind you that the extent of territory, when taken alone, gives no adequate idea of the real importance of a country. Along with it, numerous other circumstances interpose their influence to make up the aggregate of national wealth and national importance. These circumstances are: an equitable government, commodious harbours, navigable rivers, valuable minerals, and fertile soil; but, still more, the enterprise, the vigour, the ingenuity, the perseverance, the industry, and the number of the inhabitants. When the people decline in the above characteristics, a country may lose its importance without losing home territory, or undergoing any essential change in local advantages. The present faded glory and weakened influence of Spain and Portugal, compared to their former standing, strikingly exemplify this.

The sovereign states of Europe, in regard to political importance, at present rank thus:

Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are called *The Five Great Powers.*

Spain, Sweden, and Turkey, are *Second-rate Powers.*

Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, Naples, Bavaria, Sardinia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, and Hanover, are *Third-rate Powers;* and the remainder are *Fourth-rate* or under.

EUROPEAN CURIOSITIES.*

If you have no prospect of becoming a merchant, perhaps you may have some of becoming a tourist. Who knows how soon you shall have the gratification of setting out on your travels? At all events, merchant, traveller, or whatever you are to be, you should understand what parts of Europe are worth going to see.

Ireland.—Let us start from Ireland, as we did on our first geographical expedition; and I shall take you far north, where the dashing billows of the Atlantic break upon the

* The Author does not propose to describe, or even to enumerate, *all* the principal curiosities of Europe. Instead of giving a dry list of names, a few have been selected for brief description, in order to awaken the interest and further inquiry of the pupils.

wild shore of the Giant's Causeway, in County Antrim. What is called *the Causeway* consists of a great assemblage of basaltic columns, extending, we know not how deep, into the earth, but at top presenting the appearance of a pavement composed of stones having from three to nine sides, and fitted together with the utmost exactness, somewhat like a honeycomb, only that the Causeway figures vary in the number of their sides, and each column consists of a vast number of joints. For many miles along the coast, in every direction from the Causeway, basaltic columns are to be seen presenting themselves in the perpendicular sides of hills and cliffs, somewhat like the flutes of an organ. The adjacent country is barren and bleak enough, but the sea-coast is full of interest.

If you are able to travel through a wild country, with few good inns, but among a civil, gentle people, I advise you to extend your researches from the most northern extremity of Ireland, Malin Head, to the Lakes of Killarney, in the south: you will thus take in a range of magnificently sublime scenery, not easily equalled in any part of Europe. You will pass through districts where you will see much you never can forget; much in nature to impress the imagination; and much among the peasantry to distress the heart, when you contemplate the disadvantages under which these poor people labour, and beneath which, sometimes restlessly, sometimes patiently, they have struggled for many ages. You will probably be anxious to know their history; but it is not the legislation of this or the last age that has placed them in their present miserable position. We must go much farther back to find the main cause of the poverty of the Irish people; and this I hope we shall do at a future time. At present, you know it is the surface of the country, rather than the state of its inhabitants, which we have to consider: so let us return to the Lakes of Killarney.

It is true those delightful lakes have not the orange groves of Italy fringing their banks; yet many who have travelled through Europe say that they may successfully challenge comparison with aught that Swiss or Italian lake scenery can present. In the vicinity of Killarney are mountains which, though not of Alpine magnitude, nor always snow-capped, are yet of no mean altitude. Here you will find Magillicuddy's *Reeks, with Carn* Tual, the highest peak in Ireland, 3,410 feet

above ocean level. And though, by these lakes, you cannot lounge amid perfumed orange bowers, you have arbutus foliage more brightly green, and grassy banks a thousand times more verdant and beautiful, than any Italian lake can boast of.

Before you ascend the Rhine, or visit the Continent at all, be sure you sail down the Blackwater from Mallow to Youghal, down the Nore from Thomastown to Waterford, visit the fine harbour of Cork, and view Bantry Bay both from land and sea.

Some of the scenery among the Wicklow Mountains is surpassingly beautiful. If you delight in the picturesque and romantic, you will be charmed with a week or two spent among the mountains, lakes, waterfalls, and sweet sequestered vales of that delightful county. There you will meet with Glendalough and the ruins of its seven churches; the falls of Poula Phuka and Powerscourt; the Vale of Ovoca; the Glen of the Downs; and, on towards Dublin, the Dargle, and the curious pass of the Scalp.

Of antique ruins, the Irish *round towers*, scattered over every part of the island, are the most remarkable. Notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, the purpose for which these towers were erected, and the people or the era to which they owe existence, still remain a puzzle to the antiquarian: no other buildings similar to them are found in Europe. Of other antique ruined structures in Ireland, I would draw your attention to Mucruss Abbey, in the neighbourhood of Killarney; to the Rock of Cashel, and to Holycross in County Tipperary. There are very many other remnants of the architecture of ancient times to be found in various parts of the island, but probably none now remain of greater importance than those mentioned.

QUESTIONS.—In what part of Ireland shall we find the Giant's Causeway. Examine your map and tell me what considerable-sized island is that a little to the east of the Causeway? What is the most northern extremity of Ireland? There are two fine bays, or loughs, as they are called, one on each side of Malin Head, which I want you to describe. Then you pass along by tremendous beetling cliffs which brave the fury of the Atlantic, till you come to the wild, elevated promontory of Achill Head, and I want you to tell on what part of the coast Achill is situated. Where are the Lakes of Killarney? and into what bay does the river that flows from those lakes run? What is the name of the high range of mountains near Killarney? What, and where situated, is the highest mountain in Ireland? What further can you tell of the Killarney lakes? From what is stated in the lesson, which of the bays along the Munster coast do

you suppose to be the most remarkable? What are you told of the Blackwater? What of the Nore? What of Cork harbour? (From those recommendations, of course you are to infer that these spots have much of interesting scenery to present.) What are you told about the Wicklow Mountains? What about the round towers of Ireland? Where is Mucruss Abbey? Where Holycross? Where the Rock of Cashel? Where is the Vale of Ovoca? The Glen of the Downs? Glendalough? The Scalp? When standing by Killarney, to what point should you direct your glance to look towards London? Towards Paris? Towards Edinburgh?

EUROPEAN CURIOSITIES.—[CONTINUED.]

SCOTLAND.—We now pass to Scotland, where there is mountain and lake scenery of great beauty; and though Loch Lomond and the beautiful little Loch Katrine stand pre-eminent among the lakes, there are some others worth the notice of tourists, especially Lochs Achray and Venachar. At the Fall of Fyres, near Loch Ness, you will see the water precipitated at one bound down a height of two hundred feet.

The Island of Staffa, on the western coast of Scotland, is remarkable for the basaltic columns on which it reposes. Fingal's Cave at one side of the island presents a magnificent display of columnar basalt. In itself it is a spacious cavern, but its chief singularity arises from those magnificent basaltic columns which support the roof, some of them being fifty feet in height, with proportional thickness.

There are in Scotland many remnants of antiquity, such as the remains of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus Pius, between the Friths of Clyde and Forth; Roman and Danish camps, and Roman ways.

The city of Edinburgh has various points of attraction both within and around it. The new part of the town is beautifully built, and the old town presents a most singular appearance, with its enormously high houses and sloping terraces.

ENGLAND.—Of picturesque scenery there is nothing in England to compare with the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland. None of them are large, but they are delightfully embosomed amid hills and mountains, which add much to the beauty of the scenery. After those lakes you should visit the Peak Mountains of Derbyshire, and see all the "wonders of the Peak;" the principal of which are the *Great Peak Cavern*, the Crystallized Cavern, and the sublime

scenery of Matlock Dale. The other curiosities of the Peak, such as the Ebbing and Flowing Well, St. Anne's Well, the High Tor, the Chee Tor, and various other deep caverns connected with the Peak, are well worth visiting.

About a mile from Wigan, in Lancashire, is a spring, the water of which appears to burn like oil if a lighted candle be applied to the surface. No doubt the flame proceeds from hydrogen gas that forces its way through the water, which appears in this spot to boil, but without heat. The whole of the country about Wigan, for miles round, is underlaid with coal, and of course from this coal-bed the inflammable gas proceeds. Another well, somewhat similar, is found at Brosley, in Shropshire, the water of which seems to burn like spirits of wine when a lighted candle is applied.

The scenery along the Wye, in Monmouthshire, is deservedly celebrated; and there you will find Tintern Abbey, the finest old ruin in the British Islands. We must not pass without directing attention to Glastonbury Abbey, in Gloucestershire, where the famous Prince Arthur was buried in the days of Danish incursion, and to Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, a celebrated ruined structure belonging to the olden time. England abounds with many others of historic interest and venerable aspect, which an acquaintance with English history will enable you to appreciate. The vicinity of London presents many edifices rendered interesting by important historical associations—as Westminster Abbey, the Tower, &c. &c.

Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, is the most considerable Druidical altar in the British Islands, and is in all respects the most perfect type of its order remaining in these countries. Various are the traditions and conjectures respecting it. Some have endeavoured to show that it is the tomb of the celebrated British queen, Boadicea, who maintained so desperate a struggle against the conquering arms of the Romans. If, in the absence of proof, you choose to take this for granted, perhaps it will do no harm, till you are able to investigate the matter more thoroughly. Traces of Roman dominion are to be found in various parts of England, especially in and around York.

London in itself is a nucleus of curiosities and grand sights; and, being the principal commercial city of the world, has congregated within it a vast deal drawn from every quarter of the earth. You should certainly devote a few weeks to seeing

what it exhibits both of ancient and modern curiosities, before extending your researches to the Continent.

NORTH WALES is a mountainous region; much more so than England or South Wales. And though the peasantry are poor, it is a delightful country to visit, the scenery it presents being romantic and picturesque in a high degree. It has its elevated mountains, its wild glades, its waterfalls, and fertile smiling valleys, far removed from the bustle and commerce of the world, where one can look unmolested around, and enjoy nature in its sweetest and freshest garb.

QUESTIONS.—What lakes in Scotland are most famed for their beautiful scenery? Where is the Fall of Fyres? and for what is it remarkable? Where is the Island of Staffa? and for what is it remarkable? What can you tell of Fingal's Cave? Where are the remains of the wall built by Antoninus Pius? What of Edinburgh? What can you tell me about the Cumberland Lakes? Where are the Peak Mountains? What are the principal wonders of the Peak? In what part of Derbyshire is the town of Matlock? Where is Wigan? and for what is the well situated near it remarkable? From what does this inflammable quality arise? Where does the river Wye rise? and where empty itself? For what is the Wye remarkable? What of Tintern Abbey? Where is Glastonbury Abbey? and for what is it famous? Where is Fountains Abbey? What can you tell about Stonehenge? What about the curiosities of London? What of the scenery in North Wales?

EUROPEAN CURIOSITIES.—[CONTINUED.]

ICELAND.—Now that we have glanced over some of the principal curiosities of the British Islands, I want to take you to Iceland before you go to see sights in the sunny climes of southern Europe.

We may land at Reykiavik, the capital, which is on the Faxe Fiord, at the western side of Iceland. A little to the north-east of Reykiavik you may perceive Thingvalla Lake, on the northern shore of which the National Assembly met for many centuries when the government of Iceland was under a republic. Extend your research still further towards the north-east, and you will come to a plain about eleven miles north of Skalholt, in which is to be found the most magnificent group of boiling springs and fountains in the world. They vary both in character and dimensions. From some there issue unceasing streams of hot water; others, which are called the *geysers*, send up every few hours immense *columns of vapour* and boiling fluid, varying in height from

twenty to one hundred feet; and we are told that sometimes these magnificent jets reach an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet. Before one of the great geysers shoots its watery column to the sky, there are frequently heard underground noises like discharges of artillery, the space around trembles as from the shock of an earthquake, and the fountain boils; then, swift as an arrow, the water starts up with a whizzing, deafening roar, in a perpendicular column eight or ten feet in diameter, which by-and-by sends out ramifications in every direction: a number of these jets follow in succession, when the water, descending, gradually cools the fountain, which remains quiet for a few hours before another eruption takes place.

In the valley of Reikhalt there are many boiling springs, two of which, situated about a foot apart, are especially remarkable. From one of these a jet issues for about four minutes to the height of ten feet, while the water in the other is boiling furiously. After this jet ceases, a larger one issues from the other spring to the height of three or four feet, and continues about three minutes, while the first spring boils in its turn; and thus they continue to act alternately.

Iceland is as remarkable for its volcanoes as for its boiling fountains. Mount Hecla, situated in the southern part of the island, has attracted more notice than any other Icelandic volcano, from the tremendous violence of its eruptions; and its being situated in the south of the island, not far from the coast, has rendered it a very conspicuous object at sea when in a state of activity. Since the first occupation of the island, which is now about a thousand years, periods varying from six to seventy years have intervened between the eruptions of Hecla. Within that period forty-three eruptions have been recorded: the last commenced in September, 1840, and lasted till April, 1846.

Dr. Henderson enumerates thirty Icelandic volcanoes, nine of which he says have been in a state of activity during the last century. In 1783, an eruption of the most terrific kind burst forth from the Skapta Yökul. Those *yökuls*, or *jokels*, you should know, are icy mountains or accumulations of snow, which, from age to age collecting in mountain valleys, have at length risen above the substantial summits of the surrounding hills. Through their intervention two or three elevated peaks are often thus united, the icy cone rising in

the centre, and appearing like the highest acclivity of the mountain, till some great catastrophe like the eruption of Skapta breaks the ice into huge fragments, and hurls the mighty frozen masses to the plains below. Orafa Yökul, said to be the highest peak in Iceland, met also with this fate in 1727.* We shall now leave this island of contrasts, with its icy yökuls, its boiling fountains, its snow-clad summits, and its burning mountains, and visit some of the curiosities of Italy.

QUESTIONS.—Where is the chief town of Iceland situated? and what is its name? What is the name of that lake on the banks of which the National Assembly of Iceland formerly met? In what direction from Thingvalla Lake are you to look for the Geysers? Can you describe those boiling fountains? What can you tell of the boiling springs in the valley of Reikhalt? In what part of Iceland is Mount Hecla? How many years have intervened between the eruptions of Hecla for the last thousand years? How long is it since the last eruption? Are there any other volcanoes in Iceland besides Hecla? How many does Dr. Henderson mention? Of these, how many have been in a state of activity within the last century? What are the Yökuls of Iceland? Which is the highest mountain peak in Iceland? What occurred to that mountain in 1727? If you were standing on the top of Mount Hecla and looking towards Dublin, to what point should you direct your glance? If to Moscow, to what point? To Madrid? To New York? To Hudson's Strait? To Archangel?

EUROPEAN CURIOSITIES.

[CONTINUED.]

MOUNT VESUVIUS, HERCULANEUM, AND POMPEII.

THE curiosities of Italy are numerous; but, before forsaking the notice of volcanic wonders, we must turn to Mount Vesuvius, near Naples.

It was in the first year of the reign of the Emperor Titus, just seventy-nine years after the commencement of the Christian era, that the fires of Vesuvius first burst through its surface, and deluged with ashes, boiling mud, and fiery lava, the gardens, vineyards, and populous towns, which spread like a magnificent picture over the slopes and plains that encompassed the mountain. Ever since that hour Vesuvius has continued to send from its crater wreaths of smoke, accompanied by other indications of continued combustion

* *Of the volcanic eruption that burst through Orafa Yökul, a detailed account will be found in the Sequel to "Modern Geography Simplified."*

within: at intervals great eruptions take place, of which we have twenty-nine on record; but the first was more dreadful and more extensively fatal in its consequences than any that have succeeded. Pliny the Elder, the celebrated Roman naturalist, perished during that eruption. His nephew, who is called Pliny the Younger, has left, in two letters addressed to Tacitus, a famous historian of that age, an interesting account of the catastrophe. The eruption was accompanied by an earthquake in the vicinity. The burning materials cast around destroyed several towns and cities of Campania: of these, Herculaneum and Pompeii were the principal. The latter was situated on the sea-shore, five miles from the mountain, when it was overwhelmed: Herculaneum was nearer Vesuvius. With such force were the burning ashes discharged in every direction, that we are told they were carried as far as Egypt, Libya, and Syria; whilst at Rome the atmosphere was so charged that the light of day seemed turned into the darkness of night, to the unspeakable consternation and terror of the inhabitants, many of whom momentarily expected to be involved in the earth's final destruction.

Those towns more immediately in the vicinity of Vesuvius were the subjects of real, not imaginary, danger. At midday they were wrapped in profound darkness, only interrupted by gleams of light from the fearful volcano; whilst the descending stones, accompanied by dense clouds of ashes, warned them to seek shelter in some more distant retreats than those afforded by their tottering houses, which rocked to and fro with the heavings of the earthquake. Amid the twilight glimmerings which intervened, many thousands fled in various directions; so that Herculaneum was nearly emptied of its inhabitants, when a torrent of boiling mud, followed by a deluge of liquid lava, sealed up the houses, and prevented the escape of the few who, too timid to venture out of doors, still clung to their dwellings, some in hope, some in despair. Day after day the burning lava was poured on this devoted city, till all the streets were filled up, and no trace of the temples, the terraces, or the elevated pillars remained to mark the spot where Herculaneum was entombed.

Pompeii, too, had its warnings. But where is it that we will not find people who inactively hope for deliverance from difficulties, yet will not use the means in their own power to

secure it? In the lower apartments of one house seventeen skeletons were found. In this city were others who returned to the scene of danger to possess themselves of treasures which, in the first moment of terror, had been abandoned, and who thus met their fate on this awful occasion. There, in the streets of Pompeii, sixteen hundred years afterwards, were their skeletons found in an erect position, with treasures in their hands, and all surrounded by the ashes that had fatally arrested their flight.

Of the 25,000 inhabitants who occupied Pompeii, it was computed that 1,300 persons perished on the occasion of its final overthrow. It was not so large or populous a city as Herculaneum, and, being more distant from the volcano, the lava did not reach it; but repeatedly it was deluged with torrents of boiling mud and immense showers of ashes, till, like Herculaneum, the whole town was engulfed beneath a level surface. Age after age, century after century, passed over, till the tombs of these two buried cities, unmarked by any peculiar elevations, were totally forgotten. In the page of Tacitus alone was their fate imperishably recorded by Pliny, who, during the catastrophe, was at Misenum, another town in the neighbourhood. Pliny tells us that, on the morning after the eruption, the light was exceedingly faint and languid, and the buildings in Misenum continued to totter; so that he and his mother resolved to quit the town, the people following them in the utmost consternation. Having got to a convenient distance from the houses, they stood still in the midst of a most dangerous and dreadful scene. Their chariots pitched backwards and forwards, though drawn out on level ground, so that there was no possibility of their proceeding. Pliny's mother conjured him to make his escape, which, being young (then eighteen years of age), he might easily do, but he determinedly refused to leave her. The ashes began to fall upon them, though in no great quantity, as they cautiously proceeded on foot; and a thick sulphureous smoke, like a torrent, soon came rolling after them. Pliny proposed, while they had any light, to turn from the highway, lest his aged parent should be pressed to death in the dark by the crowd which followed; and they had scarcely stepped aside when utter darkness enveloped them. Nothing was then to be heard, says he, but the *shrieks of women,* the screams of children, and the cries of

men;—some calling for their husbands, and only distinguishing each other by their voices; one lamenting his own fate, another that of his family; some lifting up their hands to the gods; but the greater number imagining that the last day was come, that was to destroy both the gods and the world together. At length a glimmering of light appeared, which, however, was not the return of day, but only the forerunner of an approaching burst of flames. The mass of hot cinders and stones luckily fell at a distance from them; then again they were enveloped in thick darkness, whilst a heavy shower of ashes rained upon them.

"At length this dreadful darkness was dissipated by degrees, like a cloud of smoke; the real day returned, and the sun appeared, though very faintly, as when partially eclipsed; and every object now seemed changed, being covered with white ashes as with a deep snow." Such are the scenes described by Pliny, in connection with the first eruption of Vesuvius.

Let us now pass on for 1,600 years, and we shall find that the crumbling soil, rolling down from the surrounding acclivities, had found many resting-places amid the lava that covered Herculaneum; and these spots, cultivated and beautified by the hand of Industry, had made the situation so attractive, that the populous village of Portici had been unconsciously erected on the tomb of the buried city. Here, too, the King of Naples had his summer palace, for the accommodation of which a well had to be sunk, in the year 1713, when the labourers, at a great depth, came upon a statue at the entrance of a theatre. This led to an apprehension of what lay underneath; but not till 1736 was the search vigorously renewed by order of the king, when the entire theatre, one of the most perfect specimens of ancient architecture in the world, and the temple of Hercules, were excavated; but the statues, marble pillars, and massive pavements were, as far as possible, carried away, to the ruin of the beautiful edifices they had graced.

A rich villa, in the vicinity of the forum, was excavated, and from its library more than 1,500 papyrus volumes, in a half-calcined state, were removed, with many other valuables, to the museum of Portici. As the workmen proceeded in the work of exploration, the difficulty of removing the rubbish caused them to cast so much of it into the places which

had been despoiled, that the excavated parts of Herculaneum do not now give any idea of the fine buildings that were at first exhibited. If you wish to see the relics of Herculaneum, you must look for them in the museum of Portici, which is rich, beyond what we can now pause to describe, in all manner of ancient household utensils, statues, marbles, and paintings.

About forty years after the discovery of Herculaneum, some of the house-tops of Pompeii were accidentally struck on by workmen who were digging for a foundation. This soon led to extensive excavations, the clay and ashes being so much more easily removed than the lava which covered Herculaneum. Soon the main street was laid open to the light of day, the houses were cleared, and the valuables they contained carried off to Naples. Pompeii, when thus unshrouded, was found to be a mile distant from the sea, instead of standing, as in its former days, on the coast. During the interval, it would seem, the land in the peninsula had become elevated.

"A great and rich town, which, after lying sixteen centuries in a deep grave, is again shone on by the sun, and stands amid other cities as much a stranger as any one of its former inhabitants would be among his descendants of the present day—such a town has not its equal in the world." Such is Pompeii in the nineteenth century.

MOUNT ETNA, in the island of Sicily, is by far the highest and most celebrated volcano of Europe. If you examine the map of the comparative sizes of mountains, you will perceive its relative elevation. It has been known as a volcano for more than three thousand years, and by the ancients was regarded as the highest mountain in Europe. There are many interesting associations connected with the history and changes around this celebrated volcano, which you may hereafter investigate; but we cannot now enter into those details, having already given you, in connection with Vesuvius, a sufficient specimen of what volcanic action is liable to produce. The snow, which remains all the year round on the upper regions of Etna, is an article of traffic throughout Italy.

STROMBOLI, which is the principal volcano of the Lipari Isles, has been denominated "The Lighthouse of the Mediterranean," from its unceasing fire being ever visible at sea.

QUESTIONS.—*In what year was the first eruption of Vesuvius? Who was then Emperor of Rome? Which were the two principal cities that*

were destroyed on that occasion? To whom are we indebted for the account of the destruction of those cities? and what number of inhabitants were there in Pompeii at that time? What proportion of these are considered to have been destroyed? What seems to be the reason why so many remained when there was sufficient warning? Were there many people in Herculaneum when it was overwhelmed? Which of these two cities lay nearer to Vesuvius? Where was Pliny the Younger during the eruption? Who was with Pliny? What did his mother wish him to do? Can you describe their escape from the town? What time elapsed before Herculaneum was discovered? and on what occasion did that occur? What occasioned the principal difficulty in effecting the excavation of Herculaneum? Do you not think that Portici, being built over it, would add another difficulty? Were the buildings, when cleared, allowed to remain in the perfect state they were found in? What were the principal curiosities drawn from this subterranean city? Where were they deposited? How long was it after the discovery of Herculaneum till Pompeii was unshrouded? What difference was experienced in the excavation of these two cities? Which of them was a Roman seaport? Was it found in the position in which it would have been looked for, knowing its former character? How are we to account for this? What can you tell of Mount Etna? Look at the table of mountains, and find how much Etna is higher than Vesuvius. What difference is there between Mount Etna and Mont Blanc? What did the ancients think respecting the elevation of Etna? (From hence you may conclude they had not so accurate a mode of measuring elevations as we have.) Is there any use made of the snow that covers the top of Etna? How long has Etna been known as a volcano? How long Vesuvius? Where is Stromboli? and for what is it celebrated?

EUROPEAN CURIOSITIES.

[CONTINUED.]

ROME.—If you are acquainted with the history of the ancient Romans, you will be prepared to hear that Italy presents us with many monuments of that wonderful people.

Rome itself, including the adjacent plain, forms one immense centre of curiosities. We have there specimens of the temples, the tombs, the aqueducts, and the pillars, which decorated that great city, once styled "The Mistress of the World." Amid those monumental ruins, the Coliseum, though much dilapidated, stands out as the grandest architectural relic left us; and, instead of giving you a dry list of a great number of Roman structures, we shall enter into a little detail of this huge amphitheatre.

The erection of the Coliseum was commenced in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, who, we are told, after the de-

struction of Jerusalem, employed thirty thousand captive Jews in building it: however, it was not completed till the reign of his son Titus, shortly after the overthrow of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

During the first century of the Christian era, the first opening of this beautiful amphitheatre exhibited a dreadful spectacle, so characteristic of the Romans, with all their taste and artistic refinement, that I must tell you of it.

We are informed that, on this occasion, there were introduced into the arena not fewer than 5,000 wild beasts, between which and the captive Christians, who were brought from the prisons for the purpose, most fearful combats were fought, ending, in most cases, in dreadfully mangling the victims; in others more speedily putting an end to existence: all for the entertainment of the assembled Romans. The passion for war which prevailed among that people had given them a savage pleasure in beholding such deadly conflicts; and their prisons were overflowing with Christians, whose only crime was their religion, for which they were sentenced to death, in the vain hope of thus arresting the progress of Christianity.

But, to return to the opening of the Coliseum. After the close of the cruel struggles between the wild beasts and Christians, the blood-stained arena was put under water, and two fleets, representing a naval engagement, were exhibited before the assembly—amounting on this occasion, as some writers of that age asserted, to eighty thousand; according to others, to one hundred thousand persons. This may give us some idea of the capacity of this amphitheatre in its original state: at present more than one-half of the building has been destroyed, or removed, to erect others in modern Rome.

Almost every city of Italy has its curiosities, in the form of master-pieces in painting or sculpture, or antique buildings, to attract the notice of tourists. After Rome and Naples, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Pisa, and Venice, are points of attraction.

On the eastern side of Italy you will find Ravenna, the principal Adriatic seaport of the ancient Romans; but now, as in the case of Pompeii, the town stands a mile from the sea. Orchards and vineyards at present occupy the spot *where the Roman* navy once rode at anchor.

If we pass from works of *art* to those of nature, and seek

that which is most attractive amid the lovely scenery of Italy, we must turn to the beautiful lakes stretching along the southern declivities of the Alps. There lie Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Darto, and Garda, with their deep blue waters, and banks fringed with fragrant orange groves; whilst snow-capped mountains, peak above peak, glitter in the distance.

There are now numerous highways and passes over the Alps, by which travellers can with safety cross those huge mountains, which in the days of Hannibal were inaccessible to all but the most adventurous of mankind. Now we have easy access to Italy by the pass of the Simplon; and by those of Mont St. Gothard, the Ortler Spitz, the Great St. Bernard, &c.

It would be scarcely possible to select a grander sight than that presented when looking down from the Tyrol into the sunny plains of Italy, as you pause on the elevated pass of the Ortler Spitz.

SWITZERLAND can present you with specimens of all that is grand and beautiful in nature. Her valleys are unequalled in their mingled charms of romantic sublimity and rural beauty. Towards the base of Mont Blanc, you will find the lovely valley of Chamouni, which is in Savoy. From it you may ascend to some of the most important glaciers or lakes of ice that fill the spaces between the elevated summits of those regions. The appearance which these glassy seas present, surrounded on all sides by rugged peaks, is inexpressibly beautiful, whilst the rays of the sun cause the ice to glisten like crystal, reflecting from its surface blue tints of a vivid brilliancy. What the glaciers lose in summer by melting, they gain in winter by congelation.

Avalanches are huge masses of snow, which, with thundering noise, roll down from the upper heights, at times carrying great portions of rocks along with them. Before being arrested in their progress, if they descend to the lower valleys, then houses or other obstacles that stand in the way are overwhelmed.

The mountainous region around the Lake of Geneva embraces some most strikingly grand and beautiful pictures of Swiss scenery. The waterfalls in Switzerland are innumerable and varied, from the small cascade to the tremendous cataract—the Reuss, the Rhone, and the Aar, sometimes

rolling smoothly along through winding valleys, sometimes bounding from rock to rock with stunning noise, and again pouring their waters in one great jet over huge precipices. But, to judge aright of Swiss scenery, you must visit Switzerland.

QUESTIONS.—What is the most remarkable building now to be seen of ancient Rome? During the barbarous ages that followed the overthrow of the Roman empire, how were the beautiful buildings of that city circumstanced? In what emperor's reign was the Coliseum commenced? How many Jews are said to have been employed by Vespasian in its erection? How was it, do you know, that Jews were thus employed at Rome? In what emperor's reign was the Coliseum opened? (That was nearly ten years after the destruction of Jerusalem, and about fifty years after the crucifixion of our Lord.) What great catastrophe occurred in Italy shortly before that time? What was the dreadful exhibition presented before the multitude assembled in the amphitheatre on that occasion? Why were Christians thus treated by the Romans? How was it that the Romans, who in some respects were a refined people, could look with savage enjoyment on such cruel combats? What number of persons are said to have been present on the first opening of the Coliseum? How much of the building now remains? Where is Ravenna? What was its former character? How is it now circumstanced? How is Florence situated with respect to Rome? and how with respect to Genoa? Whether is Milan, Pisa, or Genoa most eastward? Which most northward? Whether is Venice or Milan more to the south? What was said in the preceding chapter of those cities? What can you tell of the lakes of Italy? In the first place, the names of the most remarkable. Where are they situated? What are their most remarkable features? What comparison do the difficulties in crossing the Alps now bear to what they did in the days of Hannibal? What can you tell of Swiss scenery? Of the glaciers? Of avalanches? Of waterfalls? Where does the Rhone rise? and at what point does it leave Switzerland? The Reuss? The Aar? Where is the Valley of Chamouni? What is the character of the region around the Lake of Geneva? Where is Mont Blanc? and for what is it remarkable? Where Mont St. Gothard? Mont St. Bernard? Ortler Spitz? For what are the three last mountains remarkable?

EUROPEAN CURIOSITIES.

[CONTINUED.]

FRANCE.—Among the natural curiosities of France, the most remarkable is the Plain of La Crau, on the east side of the Rhone. It covers about twenty square leagues, filled with gravel of quartz, some specimens of which are as large as a man's head. The entire of this plain is destitute of vegetation.

In France there are several important remains of Roman *architecture, of* which those at Nismes are the most remark-

able. There you may see a monument called Maison Carrée, erected in honour of the grandchildren of the Emperor Augustus, which is considered by judges as one of the most surpassingly beautiful pieces of architecture that can be imagined. There is also a Roman amphitheatre in more perfect preservation than any other in the world. In Languedoc, about three leagues from Nismes is the *Pont du Gard*, a beautiful Roman aqueduct, in complete preservation.

Paris, like London, contains too numerous a collection of curiosities, both ancient and modern, to attempt to specify. When you go there you will find ample employment for two or three weeks in visiting them.

In the cathedral church of Bayeux, in Normandy, is preserved a suit of tapestry said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, representing the progress and termination of the grand contest between her husband and the English king Harold.

SPAIN.—Although Spain is naturally one of the very finest countries of Europe, it now presents but few striking curiosities to invite the tourist, if we except that species of scenery made up by mountains and rivers, which man in all his imprudence and neglect cannot destroy. Next to Switzerland, the mountain scenery of Spain is the finest in Europe. Montserrat, in the province of Catalonia, is celebrated for the singularity of its shape, and for its convent, and the number of hermitages perched on rugged acclivities scarcely accessible. This curious elevation commands an enchanting prospect of the fine plain of Barcelona, as well as of the islands of Majorca and Minorca. The rock of Gibraltar, which is 1,600 feet high, with the town on its western slope, is famous for the strength of its fortifications. In the days of the Romans this rock was called one of the Pillars of Hercules. The most curious and most magnificent remnant of architectural interest in Spain is the Moorish palace called the Alhambra, in the city of Granada.

GREECE.—It is not quite so easy for a British tourist to reach and traverse Greece as to traverse Italy. But if Italy and the magnificent ruins it contains serve as interesting mementoes of the great Romans, who in ancient times rendered it famous, so do the beautiful but dilapidated remnants of Grecian temples, and other classical objects scattered throughout Greece, bring vividly before the mind of the

traveller the refined and still more ancient people who, upwards of two thousand years ago, flourished in Athens, in Sparta, and in Thebes. The columns of beautiful proportions, that mark the site of ancient Athenian temples and tombs, have still a most imposing appearance to a tourist approaching the spot where once stood, in all its pride, the elegant city of Athens.

The remains of the Parthenon, with its multitudinous array of pillars of classic beauty,—of the temple of Jupiter, the temple of Theseus, and other ruins crowning the lofty rock of the Acropolis,—carry us back in retrospect to the days when Athens was in all its glory. It was here Solon propounded his laws; here Aristides set a bright example of justice to a heathen people; here Socrates taught Grecian youths true wisdom; here Demosthenes poured out his eloquent orations against the ambitious Philip; and here it was, on the plains of Marathon, a few miles distant from the city, that Miltiades vanquished the Persian host. Thence we look towards those heights, in the island of Salamis, from which the proud Xerxes, on the morning of that eventful day, surveyed his congregated forces.

"A king sat on the rocky brow
That looks o'er sea-born Salamis,
Whilst ships by thousands lay below,
And men in nations: all were HIS.
He counted them at break of day;
And when the sun set—where were they?"

GROTTO OF ANTIPAROS.—In the Grecian Archipelago you will find the small island of Paros, in former times much celebrated for its statuary marble. Opposite that island you will observe a smaller one, about sixteen miles in circumference, called Antiparos, which contains one of the most beautiful caverns in the world. Though probably in existence as long as the island itself, it was only discovered about two hundred years ago.

The entrance to this superb grotto is a large arch formed of craggy stones overhung with brambles and creeping plants. Having proceeded about thirty paces, you enter a low, narrow alley, surrounded on every side by stones which by torch-light glitter like diamonds, the whole being lined throughout *with small crystals*, which give by their different reflections *a variety of colours*. At the end of this passage the traveller,

having a rope tied round his waist, is led to the brink of a precipice, and thence lowered into a deep abyss. Amid rugged rocks and a scene of dismal darkness, he proceeds by torch-light till he reaches the brink of another precipice still deeper than the former.

Having with considerable difficulty descended this precipice, you enter a passage, the grandeur and beauty of which can be but imperfectly described. It is one hundred and twenty feet in length, about nine feet high, and in width seven, with a floor of fine, green, glossy marble. The walls and arched roof are composed of smooth, glittering, red and white granite, supported at intervals by columns of deep, blood-red, shining porphyry, which, by the reflection of the lights, presents an appearance inconceivably grand. One slanting passage after another, interspersed with masses of purple and yellow marble, and studded with sprigs of rock crystal, succeeds, till the traveller reaches the last precipice, which is descended by a ladder.

He is now nearly one thousand five hundred feet beneath the surface of the earth, when ushered into the grand chamber of this magnificent grotto. We are told this chamber is in width three hundred and sixty feet, in length three hundred and forty, and in some places one hundred and eighty in height. Illumined by torch-light, the scene presented is truly grand. The finely-vaulted arch, at top overspread with stalactites of white, shining marble, among which are suspended festoons like leaves and flowers, of the same material, so lustrous as to dazzle the sight, is altogether, in altitude and beauty, unlike anything else that can be witnessed in the world. The sides seem planted with white marble petrifactions, representing trees and plants rising in rows one above the other, sometimes connected by graceful wreaths of foliage.

The floor is paved with crystals of different colours, such as red, blue, green, and yellow, rising from it so as to render it rugged and uneven. Among these the guides fix their torches, and the splendour which results from such an illumination may be more easily conceived than described.

QUESTIONS.—Where is the plain of La Crau? and for what is it remarkable? Where is the monumental structure called Maison Carrée? To whom was it dedicated? and for what is it remarkable? In what part of France is Nismes? What other Roman building is to be seen at Nismes?

What in the Pont du Gard? and where is that place situated? What of the curiosities of Paris? For what is the cathedral church of Bayeux famous? Where is Bayeux? What is the character of the mountain scenery of Spain? Where is Montserrat? and for what is it famous? To what place does the prospect from Montserrat extend? What about the Rock of Gibraltar? What is the Alhambra? and where situated? What strikes the view of a traveller on approaching Athens? Of what great men are we likely to be reminded when rambling among the ruins of Athens? Where is the Plain of Marathon? and for what is it famous? Where is the Island of Salamis? Where are the remains of Grecian Thebes? Where those of Sparta? When standing on the Acropolis at Athens, to what point do we direct our glance if looking towards Granada, in Spain? To what point if looking towards Constantinople? To what point if looking towards Rome? If towards Moscow? Towards Navarino? Towards Antiparos? For what is the island of Paros remarkable? What is the size of Antiparos? and for what is it famous? What appearance does the entrance to the grotto exhibit? Describe the first alley the traveller enters, and the precipice it leads to. What is the appearance of the grand passage to which the second precipice conducts you? What is the length of the grand chamber of the grotto? What are its breadth and height? What appearance does the roof exhibit? What the sides and floor? To what depth below the surface of the earth does this chamber extend?

ASIA.

Asia is the largest and most populous of the great divisions of the globe.

It was there our first parents, Adam and Eve, lived and died; and there the Divine Author of Christianity laboured and suffered for the salvation of man: but now the greater part of Asia is sunk in Pagan darkness, and Mahommedanism is predominant throughout Palestine.

Asia Minor.—The western part of Asia, which includes Palestine, Syria, Natolia, Caramania, Armenia, Diarbekir, Kurdistan, and Irak-Arabi, belongs to the Turkish sovereign. This region is sometimes called Asia Minor, and sometimes Turkey in Asia. It includes what would be some of the most delightful spots on the earth, if it were under a good government. Here you may trace the windings of the Euphrates and the Tigris; compared with which rivers, you will see what a small stream is the famous Jordan, the course of which is between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea. The latter occupies the site where Sodom and Gomorrah once stood. The *localities* of Jerusalem, Jericho, Joppa, Sidon, Tyre, Acre, *Damascus, Antioch*, and Aleppo, you will discover in Palestine

and Syria. Mount Ararat, where Noah's Ark rested, you will find in Armenia.

ARABIA.—Passing southward, we enter Arabia, in the north of which lies the barren region where the children of Israel wandered for the space of forty years. The greater part of Arabia is composed of sandy deserts; but near the coast, and especially for some distance along the western side, there are fertile and beautiful tracts of country.

The chief towns of Arabia are Mecca and Medina. The Euphrates and the Persian Gulf bound Arabia on the east.

Persia extends from the Persian Gulf, into which the waters of the Euphrates are discharged, to the river Indus on the east, which has for thousands of years been regarded as the line of demarcation between Persia and India. The chief towns of Persia are Teheran and Ispahan.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY lies north of Persia. It was once a most extensive empire; but China, Russia, and Turkey now include much that formerly belonged to Tartary. Samarcand and Bokhara are its chief towns.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—Still farther north than Tartary stretches the vast territory of Asiatic Russia. Through this thinly-peopled region there flow several large rivers. The Obi, the Yenisei, and the Lena, all discharge themselves into the Arctic Ocean. The northern portion of Asiatic Russia is called Siberia. The capital is Tobolsk.

The southern part was once a portion of the ancient Scythia, or Tartary. A high chain of mountains, the Altaian, divides this region from the Chinese empire.

CHINA.—The area of China and its dependencies may be estimated at about equal to a third of the whole Asiatic continent, and the population at about 170,000,000.

The chief towns of China are Pekin, Nankin, and Canton.

South of China lies Burmah, or the Birman empire; the chief towns of which are Ava and Ummerapoora.

HINDOSTAN.—We now enter India within the Ganges, or Hindostan. Three of the finest rivers of the East are here: the Ganges, with its numerous branches and mouths; the Burrampooter, which winds its course through Thibet, north of the Himalayas; and then, beyond the eastern extremity of that vast range, descending southward, enters Hindostan, pouring its accumulated waters into the Bay of Bengal. The Indus forms the north-western boundary of India.

The Himalayan chain, which bounds India on the north and north-east, contains the highest mountains in the world.

The chief towns of British India are Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, which are called Presidencies, and in each an English governor resides. The chief native towns are Benares, Delhi, Surat, Lucknow, Poonah, Hyderabad, and Lahore. Native towns are those belonging to Hindoo rajahs.

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN comprises some islands situated to the east of China. In Niphon, the largest of these islands, Jeddo, the capital, is situated.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Irak-Arabi? Name the principal towns on the Tigris? Where is Smyrna? Aleppo? Damascus? Joppa, or Jaffa? Jerusalem? Acre? Tyre? Where is Mount Ararat? Which is the chief town of Arabia? Of Persia? Of Tartary? Of China? Of the Birman empire? Of Hindostan? Whether does the Asiatic portion of the Russian empire or that of the Chinese empire appear the larger? Judging by their respective positions, which do you suppose enjoys the more salubrious climate? What is the name of the chain of mountains that separates India from Thibet? What divides India from Persia? By what other name is India known? There is a city of some note on the north-western shore of the Caspian Sea: can you tell me its name? Where does the river Euphrates rise, and where discharge itself? The Tigris? The Indus? The Ganges? The Burrampooter? Does any part of Persia lie in the torrid zone? Does any part of China? Of Arabia? Of Hindostan? Judging by the position of Persia, what is your conclusion respecting its climate? And what of the climate of Malacca? Of Bengal? Of Borneo? Ceylon? Where are to be found the highest mountains in the world? Where is Japan? What is the name of the chief town of the Japanese empire? What are the names of the three British Presidencies in Hindostan? and where is each situated? Where is Lahore? Delhi? Where does the river Lena rise? and where discharge itself? The Obi? The Yenisei? How is Asia bounded?

ASIA.—[CONTINUED.]

THE length of Asia, from Cape Baba, the western extremity of Asia Minor, to the eastern coast of Corea, is about 6,000 miles; and its breadth, from the southern extremity of Malacca to Cape Severo, or Taimura, in Siberia, is about 5,300 miles.

Its area may be *estimated* at about 16,000,000 square miles, and its population at about 400,000,000.

Siberia, or Asiatic Russia, extends over the entire *north of Asia.*

The south of Asia, like the south of Europe, consists of

three great projections or peninsulas, which comprise Arabia, India within the Ganges, or Hindostan, and India beyond the Ganges, or Chin-India.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN ASIA.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
China	Pekin, Nankin, Canton.
Hindostan	Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay.
India beyond the Ganges	Ava, Rangoon, Ummerapoora.
Persia	Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz.
Affghanistan, or Cabul	Cabul, Candahar, Herat, Peshawur.
Arabia	Mecca, Medina, Sana, Muscat.
Turkey in Asia, including	
Asia Minor	Smyrna, Brusa.
Armenia	Erzeroum, Erivan, Van.
Diarbekir and Kurdistan	Diarbekir, Mosul, Betlis.
Irak-Arabi	Bassora, Bagdad.
Syria	Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus.
Palestine, or the Holy Land	Jerusalem.
Russian Asia, or Siberia	Astrakhan, Tobolsk, Irkutsk.
Independent Tartary	Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh, Khiva.
Chinese Tartary	Cashgar, Yarkand.
Thibet	Lassa, Ladak.
Japan Isles	Jeddo, Miaco, Matsmai.
Ceylon	Candy, Colombo, Trincomalee.

The principal islands belonging to Asia are the Japan Islands, the Philippine Islands, Ceylon, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Moluccas or Spice Islands, the Chinese Islands Hainan and Formosa, Sagalhien, Loo Choo, the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Kurile Islands, the Aleutian or Fox Islands.

Peninsulas.—Hindostan, Malacca or Malaya, Cambodia, Corea, and Kamtschatka.

Capes.—In the north of Asia, Cape Taimura or Severo, North Cape, East Cape, Cape Lopatka in Kamtschatka, Cape Romania, south of the eastern, and Cape Comorin, south of the western, peninsula of India.

Mountains.—The Himalayas, the Altai Mountains, the Caucasus, the Eastern and Western Ghauts, the Taurus, the Lebanon, and the Ural ranges.

Rivers.—The Kiang-ku or Yang-tse-kiang, the Hoang-ho, the Lena, the Yenisei, the Obi, the Amour or Sagalhien, the Ganges, the Burrampooter, the Irrawaddy, the Indus, the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Gihon or Oxus, the Sihon or Jaxartes, and the Maykaung or Cambodia.

Lakes.—The Caspian Sea, the Sea of Aral, the Dead Sea, and Lake Baïkal.

QUESTIONS.—How is Asia bounded? What are its length, breadth, and area? What is its population? Of what does the south of Asia consist? Of what country is Teheran the capital? Where is Jeddo? Bokhara? Aleppo? Smyrna? Where is Madras? Canton? Delhi? Damascus? What is the capital of Arabia? What is the chief town of Affghanistan? Where is that country situated? and how bounded? Which are the chief towns of Syria? Hindostan? Of China? Name, and point out on the map, some of the principal Asiatic Islands. Which are the chief Peninsulas? Capes? Mountains? Rivers? Lakes? Seas? Gulfs? Bays? Straits? At what is the population of China estimated? In what direction does Pekin lie from Canton? How is Calcutta situated with respect to Madras? In what part of Syria is Aleppo? In what direction is Damascus from Aleppo? How is the city of Cabul situated with respect to Herat? How is Tobolsk situated with respect to Irkutsk? What are the latitude and longitude of the southern extremity of continental Asia? What of the northern extremity? Eastern? Western?

SUPERFICIAL AREA AND POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

	AREA.	POPULATION.
Asiatic Russia	5,500,000	6,000,000
Turkey in Asia	450,000	12,000,000
Arabia	1,000,000	10,000,000
Persia	450,000	9,000,000
Affghanistan	400,000	7,000,000
Hindostan, or India within the Ganges	1,280,000	134,000,000
Eastern Peninsula, or India beyond the Ganges	650,000	15,000,000
China Proper	1,298,000	250,000,000
Thibet	750,000	5,000,000
Chinese Tartary	3,300,000	12,000,000
Independent Tartary	900,000	5,000,000
Japan	260,000	25,000,000
East India Islands	700,000	20,000,000

AFRICA.

EGYPT.—Very soon after the flood, Africa was peopled by the descendants of Ham, and Egypt and Ethiopia became famous for arts and learning. They were two of the first spots in the world, regularly inhabited, in which a government was established. Egypt has been regarded as the *cradle of arts* and literature. Mizraim, the grandson of

Noah, is believed to have been its first king. Thebes, once so famous, and the ancient Egyptian capital, is now a magnificent but solitary ruin. The present metropolis is Grand Cairo. The principal seaports are Alexandria, Rosetta, and Damietta.

Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great; and there the Macedonian conqueror was buried, 323 years before the Christian era.

The river Nile, which rises in the mountains of Abyssinia, after flowing through Nubia enters Egypt, and waters the flat lands which are spread along that extensive valley.

A regular inundation, or overflowing of the Nile, takes place annually. When the flood subsides, the husbandman deposits his seed on the rich mud which has been left on the surface of the ground. Beneath the hot sun of Egypt, the grain soon springs up and ripens ready for the sickle. The overflowing of this far-famed river seems to be occasioned by the heavy rains that fall in some parts of Abyssinia, in connexion with the rapid melting of the snows on the high mountains where branches of the Nile have their source.

In Egypt itself there falls very little rain, and in some parts none at all; so that, if it were not for the overflowing of the river, it is probable that Egypt, like Lybia, would be a desert. Egypt is governed by a pasha, nominally, but not really, subject to Turkey.

NUBIA and ABYSSINIA are believed to be the Ethiopia mentioned in Scripture. Their chief towns are Sennaar and Gondar. Abyssinia is represented as a much more interesting country than Nubia. It is probable that the vicinity of Nubia to Egypt has subjected it to injustice and oppressive incursions from the Turkish pashas.

THE BARBARY STATES are separated from Egypt by the Desert of Lybia, and stretch along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea: they are Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. The chief town of each bears the name of the state to which it belongs. Tripoli is ruled by a bashaw, Tunis by a bey, Algiers is held by the French, and Morocco is governed by an emperor.

Between Barbary and the country of the negroes extends the Sahara or Great Desert. Negroland or Nigritia is divided into many kingdoms and states. Timbuctoo is the most considerable town. The chief rivers are the Niger or Quorra,

the Gambia, and the Senegal. The Mountains of the Moon stretch almost across the centre of Africa. Sierra Leone is a British settlement on the coast of Guinea.

You may now pass down the coast by Congo and Angola, and so on to the Cape colony, which belongs to Britain; turning then, you may glance through Caffraria and Mozambique.

QUESTIONS.—How is Egypt bounded? Where does the Nile rise? In what manner does the Nile water the land in its vicinity? What is the cause of its overflow? In what part of Egypt is the metropolis situated? and what is its name? Where is Alexandria? Can you name any other important seaports in Egypt? What was the ancient name of Nubia and Abyssinia? What divides Egypt from the Barbary States? Which of those States lies most westward? and which nearest Egypt? Where are the Atlas Mountains? What divides Barbary from Negroland? Which are the chief rivers of Negroland? Where does the Niger empty itself? Where is the island of Fernando Po? Where is Sierra Leone? Can you tell where Cape Town is? There is an island not far distant from the great island of Madagascar, called the Mauritius, or Isle of France, which belongs to Great Britain: can you minutely describe its position? There is on the other side of Africa, in the midst of the ocean, a solitary rocky island, on which Napoleon Bonaparte was kept a prisoner during the latter years of his eventful life: I want you to name it. If standing at Cairo, in what direction should you turn to look towards Greece? In what direction from Cairo towards Abyssinia? From Abyssinia towards Jerusalem? From the Cape of Good Hope towards Hungary in Europe? From the Island of St. Helena towards the Land's End in England? From the Cape of Good Hope towards Cape Horn? From the Cape of Good Hope towards Van Diemen's Land?

AFRICA.—[CONTINUED.]

THE length of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean, is about 5,000 miles; and its breadth, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, is about 4,700 miles.

GRAND DIVISIONS OF AFRICA.

1. The BARBARY STATES, including the whole country north of the Desert of Sahara, and west of the 25th degree of east longitude.

2. *The SAHARA*, or the Great Desert.

3. The REGION OF THE NILE, including Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Sennaar, Kordofan, and all the country drained by its affluents.

4. NIGRITIA, which may be subdivided into Soudan, or North Nigritia, Central Nigritia, and Southern Nigritia.

Soudan, or North Nigritia, lies between the Kong Mountains and the Sahara, and is watered by the Senegal, Gambia, Niger, and the rivers flowing into Lake Tchad.

Central Nigritia lies between the Kong Mountains and the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea, to the Bight of Biafra.

Southern Nigritia includes the countries from the Bight of Biafra along the coast to Cape Negro, and inwards to the sources of the rivers flowing through it to the coast.

5. SOUTHERN AFRICA, or the regions south of Cape Negro on the west, and of the Zambese river on the east.

6. EASTERN AFRICA, or the region north of the Zambese river, round by the sea-coast to the confines of Abyssinia and the Gebel-al-Komi, or Mountains of the Moon.

7. The *Islands* of Africa include Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or Isle of France, the Comora Isles, and Socotra, on the east coast; and the Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verde Islands, St. Helena, St. Thomas, Ascension, Goree, and Fernando Po, on the west coast.

Seas, Gulfs, Bays, and Straits.—The principal seas of Africa are: the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; the Gulfs of Guinea, Sidra, and Cabes; Saldanha and Table Bays; the Channel of Mozambique; the Straits of Gibraltar and Babelmandeb.

Capes.—The principal capes are: the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Bon, Cape Verde, Cape Guardafui, Capes Spartel, Bojador, Blanco, Palmas, Three Points, Formosa, and Negro.

The principal *Mountains* are Mount Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, the Kong Mountains, the Mountains of Lupata, the Mountains of Abyssinia, and Sierra Leone.

The principal *Rivers* are the Nile, the Niger or Quorra, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Zaire or Congo, the Coanza, the Orange River or Gareep, and the Zambese.

The principal *Lakes* are Tchad, Debo or Dibbie, Dembea, and Maravi.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Egypt	Cairo, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta.
Barbary, which includes	
Morocco and Fez	Morocco, Mogador, Sallee, Tangier.
Algiers	Algiers, Constantina, Oran, Bona.
Tunis	Tunis, Susa, Cabes.
Tripoli	Tripoli.
Fezzan	Mourzouk.
Barca	Derna.
Nubia	Sennaar, Dongola.
Abyssinia	Gondar, Axum.
Upper Guinea	Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle.
Lower Guinea	Loango, St. Salvador.
Nigritia	Timbuctoo, Kuku, Bornou, Sackatoo.
Cape Colony	Cape Town, Simon's Town, Bathurst.

QUESTIONS.—What is the length of Africa? What are its breadth and area? What is the estimated population? Name and describe the situations of the great natural divisions into which Africa is distinguished. Name some of the principal islands of Africa. Which are the principal Countries? Mountains? Capes? Seas? Rivers? Lakes? Channels? Straits? Gulfs? What is the chief town of Fezzan? How many states does Barbary include? Which are the chief seaports of Egypt? How is Rosetta situated with respect to Cairo? What is the chief town of Abyssinia? By what rivers is Soudan or North Nigritia watered? What are the latitude and longitude of the northern extremity of Africa? The Southern? Eastern? Western?

AMERICA.

THE continent of America consists of two vast peninsulas; one called North America, and the other South America; which are connected by the Isthmus of Darien or Panama.

The *length* of the whole continent is upwards of 9,000 miles. The *breadth* of North America, where broadest, is about 3,500 miles; that of South America about 3,200 miles.

Area.—The area of America may be regarded as containing about 15,000,000 square miles.

Population.—The population of the continent and islands *adjacent, including* Whites, Indians, and Negroes, has been *estimated at about* 48,000,000.

NORTH AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICA is divided into Russian America, British America, the United States, Mexico, and Central America.

Islands.—Its principal islands, besides the West Indies, are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Bermudas, Aleutian Islands, Queen Charlotte's Isles, Vancouver's Island, North Georgian Islands, Cockburn Island, Southampton Island, Rhode Island, Long Island, and the Island of Nantucket. The first three are adjacent to British America; the last three to the United States.

Gulfs and Bays.—Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, James's Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Bay of Campeachy, Bay of Honduras, Gulf of California, Nootka Sound.

Straits.—Davis's Strait, Barrow's Strait, Prince Regent's Inlet, Hudson's Strait, Strait of the "Fury" and "Hecla," Straits of Belleisle, Behring's Straits.

Capes.—Capes Farewell, Chidley, Charles, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Zancha, St. Lucas, Prince of Wales, Icy Cape.

Peninsulas.—California, Nova Scotia, Florida, Yucatan, Alaska.

Lakes.—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Mistassin, Champlain, Nicaragua.

Rivers.—Mississippi, Missouri, St. Lawrence, Arkansas, Mackenzie River, Ohio, Red River, Rio del Norte, Tennessee, Rio Colorado, Hudson, and Susquehanna.

Mountains.—Rocky Mountains, Mountains of Mexico, Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains, Mount St. Elias, Mount Fairweather.

QUESTIONS.—What are the distinguishing names of the five great divisions of North America? What North American islands are to be found in the Pacific Ocean? What North American islands, exclusive of the West Indies, are situated to the south? Where is Nantucket? Where Rhode Island? Where Long Island? Of American bays, what are the names of those that lie north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence? What gulfs and bays are situated between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico? What gulf or bay can you find situated near the isthmus that unites North and South America? Where is the Gulf of California? Where Nootka Sound? Of the principal straits of North America, which of them lie north of Hudson's Strait? Of the principal American capes, what are the names of those within the Arctic circle? What North Ame-

rican capes do you observe extending into the Atlantic Ocean? Of North American peninsulas, which are those situated to the east of the continent? Which to the west? What are the names of those lakes situated between the United States and British America? Which of the chief American lakes lie farther west than Superior? Which farther south? Where does the river Mississippi rise? and where empty itself? Where the Missouri? Where the Hudson? The St. Lawrence? Arkansas? Mackenzie River? Rio del Norte? Colorado? Where are the Alleghany Mountains? Mount St. Elias? Rocky Mountains?

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

RUSSIAN AMERICA is situated at the north-eastern corner of the continent, where it approaches Asia. Such a cold, bleak region can only be valuable to Russia as a fishing and fur station, or, it may be, as a stepping-stone by which, from her Asiatic territory, she may reach more salubrious parts of the American continent. New Archangel, the capital, is erected on an island near the coast.

BRITISH AMERICA.

BRITISH AMERICA is bounded by Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean on the north, by Russian America on the west, by the United States on the south, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the east. It is estimated to contain 2,360,000 square miles. The white population, in 1842, amounted to 1,621,152. Though all nominally under British government, yet this vast region includes large districts inhabited exclusively by aboriginal tribes of Indians and Esquimaux, who do not hold themselves amenable to British law. Upper and Lower Canada are the two most fertile and most important provinces. Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, are the three principal towns. The St. Lawrence, Mackenzie, Niagara, Ottawa, and Coppermine, are the principal rivers.

PROVINCES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Labrador, or New Britain	Nain Fort.
Hudson's Bay.....	York Fort.
Upper Canada	Toronto, Kingston.
Lower Canada	Quebec, Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	Fredericton, St. John's.
Nova Scotia	Halifax, Lunenburg.

ISLANDS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Newfoundland	St. John's.
Cape Breton	Sydney.
Prince Edward's Island.....	Charlotte Town.

QUESTIONS.—How is Russian America situated with reference to British America? How is British America bounded? Of the principal American lakes mentioned in a previous lesson, how many border on the British possessions? What is the estimated area of British America? What the amount of population? Which are the most fertile provinces? Which the three principal towns? Which are the principal rivers? Where does the Coppermine River rise? and where empty itself? Where the Niagara? Where does the Ottawa rise? and where empty itself? Where the Mackenzie? Where the St. Lawrence? Of the provinces of British America, which lies most to the south? Which most to the north? If standing at Quebec, in what direction should you turn to look towards Toronto? In what direction from Toronto to Montreal? In what direction from Montreal to Dublin? In what from Montreal to Paris? From Quebec to Sydney? From Charlotte Town to Fort Nain? What are the latitude and longitude of Quebec?

THE UNITED STATES.

THE territory of the United States extends from British America to the Gulf of Mexico, including an area of 3,000,000 square miles, with a population, in 1850, of 23,397,311; 3,210,112 of whom are slaves, and 418,573 "free coloured."

This extensive region is divided into four great sections, called New England, Middle States, Southern States, and Western States. Each of those sections is subdivided into a number of states, amounting altogether to thirty-one. New England and the Middle States, which are situated northward, are more densely populated, and much more prosperous, as well as more fertile, than the Southern States; but there is a greater quantity of land in the Southern States than in New England and the Middle States put together. The cause of the soil in the south being less fertile seems to arise out of the different management which prevails there when compared with the north, where the people are characterised by industry and enterprise. In the south the climate is very warm, and the labour is performed almost entirely by negro slaves, who toil without wages in raising great quantities of cotton, rice, and tobacco, to be exported to Britain and elsewhere.

These poor slaves have not the stimulus of self-interest which awakens the energies of the northern labourers. The slave system, as exhibited in the south in its operation towards the labourers, is not only cruel and degrading, but most injurious to the prosperity of the states where it prevails. Of the thirty-one United States, sixteen are free states, and fifteen slave states. They are as follow:

FREE STATES.	SLAVE STATES.
Maine,	Delaware,
Vermont,	Maryland,
New Hampshire,	Virginia,
Massachusetts,	Kentucky,
Connecticut,	Missouri,
Rhode Island,	Tennessee,
New Jersey,	North Carolina,
New York,	South Carolina,
Pennsylvania,	Georgia,
Ohio,	Florida,
Indiana,	Louisiana,
Illinois,	Alabama,
Michigan,	Mississippi,
Wisconsin,	Arkansas,
Iowa,	Texas.
California.	

Throughout the United States there are many fine and prosperous towns. Washington, the seat of the general government, is situated on the banks of the Potomac, in the District of Columbia. Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, are very handsome and important northern cities. Charleston, Baltimore, and New Orleans, are three of the largest and most commercial southern cities.

The position of the United States is most favourable for the happiness and prosperity of a great nation. Magnificent rivers, a fertile soil, salubrious climate, and a coast indented by fine bays and commodious harbours, present all the physical features conducive to human prosperity. And this prosperity would undoubtedly be theirs to a greater extent than can be claimed by any other nation on the surface of the earth, were it not for the injustice and inequality of the laws which press on the labouring population of the southern states, who are principally negroes. Nor is injustice towards the coloured population confined to the states where *slavery exists:* it exhibits itself under various aspects

throughout the Union, and is a most disgraceful blot on the policy and morality of the American people.

The climate of the United States, for the most part, is salubrious, though the extremes of heat and cold are trying on those who have been accustomed to the equable temperature of the British Islands. On the whole, the heat is less than that under the same latitudes on the Old Continent. Most of the land on the eastern shores has been cleared of the forests that formerly covered it. On the west of the Alleghany Mountains extend immense level meadows or savannahs, called prairies. Among the trees which compose the forests are most of those valuable with us for timber; and peculiar to America are the white cedar, the occidental plane, the tulip-tree, and the magnolia. The last of these, for its gigantic size, and its splendid flowers and fruit, stands pre-eminent amidst the beautiful and stately trees of those magnificent forests.

The government is republican, at the head of which is a President, who holds his office for four years, and is chosen by delegates from each state. Besides sending representatives to a national congress, which meets annually at Washington, each state has its own legislature for the regulation of internal concerns.

This country belonged to Britain till the year 1775, when the colonists were roused to rebellion by the attempts of the British government to tax them against their will. Their independence was acknowledged in 1783, since which time the people have made great advances in political importance, whilst intelligence and enterprise strikingly mark the northern states; but those of the south, in these respects, present a sad contrast, arising out of deficiency in intellectual education, coupled with the indolence and inactivity inseparable from society where slavery prevails. Some of the northern states exhibit to us the very best system of national education anywhere to be found, which secures a liberal instruction for all, the poor as well as the rich, and thus promotes throughout general society both intelligence and self-respect. But, in using the word *all*, you are to understand it as meaning all the children of the white population; for in education, as in other things, it is sad to have to say that, even in the free states, the coloured people are not treated with just equality.

The four sections of the United States, with their chief towns, are as follow:

NEW ENGLAND OR NORTHERN STATES.

STATES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Maine	Augusta, Portland.
Massachusetts	Boston, Salem.
New Hampshire	Concord, Portsmouth.
Vermont	Montpelier, Burlington.
Rhode Island	Providence, Newport.
Connecticut	Newhaven, Hartford.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York	New York, Albany.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pittsburg.
New Jersey	Newark, Trenton.
Delaware	Wilmington, Dover.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Maryland	Baltimore, Annapolis.
Virginia	Richmond, Norfolk.
North Carolina	Raleigh, Newbern.
South Carolina	Charleston, Columbia.
Georgia	Savannah, Augusta.
Alabama	Mobile, Tuscaloosa.
Florida	Tallahassee, St. Augustine.
Mississippi	Natchez, Jackson.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Texas	Galveston, Austin, Houston.
District of Columbia	Washington.

Territory recently taken from Mexico.

WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Ohio	Cincinnati, Columbus.
Kentucky	Lexington, Louisville.
Tenessee	Nashville, Knoxville.
Michigan	Detroit.
Indiana	Indianopolis, Vincennes.
Illinois	Vandalia.
Missouri	St. Louis, Jefferson.
Arkansas	Little Rock.
Oregon Territory	Astoria.
Wisconsin	Madison.
Iowa	Iowa.
California	San Francisco.

QUESTIONS.—What is the area of the United States? What the population? How many of those are slaves? Into what sections are the United States divided? Into how many states are those sections subdi-*vided?* What difference exists between the fertility of the northern and *southern states?* and to what cause is this difference ascribed? What is

the effect of the American slave system in its operation on the labourers of the south? What is the effect of slavery on the general prosperity of the states where it is established? How many slave states are there in the Union? Name them, and show their positions. What are the names and positions of the free states? What is it that chiefly retards the prosperity and general happiness of the United States? What is the name of the capital of the United States? and on what river is it situated? Which are the three principal towns of the northern states? Which the three principal southern towns? When standing at Charleston, to what point should you direct your glance to look towards Boston? To what point from Charleston to New Orleans? From New Orleans to Baltimore? From New York to Quebec, in Canada? From New York to Cincinnati? From New York to Mobile? From Washington to Philadelphia? From Washington to Detroit? From Washington to San Francisco? From Washington to Wilmington? Whether is Washington or Paris more to the south? Can you discover any city of the Old World near the same parallel of latitude as New York?

MEXICAN CONFEDERATION.

MEXICO lies to the south and west of the United States. Formerly it extended as far north as Red River, including also the entire of California; but the river Del Norte has latterly become the north-eastern boundary. The Mexicans were obliged to cede to the United States the intermediate provinces, and the northern part of California, including the district where the rich gold mines have recently been discovered.

Mexico, though possessing some striking advantages in regard to climate and productions, is not so favourably situated for extensive commerce as a country where navigable rivers abound. The Rio del Norte, its principal river, is in some parts not navigable, from bars that extend across it, and it flows through an uncultivated country.

Lakes.—The lakes are numerous and extensive. The principal are St. Christoval, Tonanitla, Chalco, Chapala, Pascuara, and Mextitlan.

Mountains.—A continuation of the Rocky Mountains passes through Mexico, extending southward till nearly joining the Andes. The middle part of this chain spreads out into an extensive table land; and from that elevated basis, six or seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, arise some most striking mountains, among which are the volcano

peaks of Orizaba and Popocatepetl, which ascend to the height of from 17,000 to 18,000 feet, commanding a view of both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. In the table land is a valley called the Tenochtitlan Plain, of an oval form, about fifty miles long and thirty-seven miles wide, skirted by mountains, several of which are volcanoes, and watered by numerous lakes, of which Chapala is the principal. Mexico, the capital, stands on this magnificent plain. It was built by the aboriginal Mexicans, on islands in the Lake Tezcuco; and, though still occupying the same site, the waters of the lake have retired to more than two miles' distance from the city. In ascending from the burning coast of Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, situated seven thousand feet above the sea, the traveller passes through several distinct climates, and with the climate the vegetable products vary: hence this region, though within the tropics, possesses in itself the plants and trees of both the torrid and temperate zones.

Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, is the chief port for Mexican produce, but it is considered one of the most unhealthy cities in the world.

Xalapa is a handsome city, on the side of the mountain above Vera Cruz.

Acapulco, on the west coast, possesses a fine harbour.

Queretaro, about one hundred miles north of the metropolis, is the most beautiful and opulent city in Mexico, which seems to result chiefly from its flourishing manufactures.

Puebla, a little to the south-east of Mexico, is another fine city.

Guanaxuato, a little northward of Queretaro, on the table land, is a mining city, irregularly built, and with narrow streets.

San Luis de Potosi lies to the north-east of Guanaxuato, and is a large, well-planned town, with wide streets.

Oaxaca, or Guaxaca, to the south-east of Acapulco, has fine houses, squares, and aqueducts, with many manufactures.

Mexico is divided into twenty republican states, connected in a federal government like that of the United States, under the title of the Mexican Confederation.

From 1521, the time when the Spaniards, under Cortez, took forcible possession of Mexico, it continued a colony of *Spain till 1821*, when the descendants of the old Spanish settlers, *no longer* disposed to endure the oppressions of the

mother country, threw off her yoke, and established the present republican form of government.

When Mexico cast off the Spanish yoke, to her honour she abolished negro slavery; but with this abolition the people of Texas were not satisfied. Many of its inhabitants, being settlers from the contiguous southern slave states of the American Union, inveighed strongly against the Mexican law of universal freedom. Ultimately the Texans revolted, and in 1836 succeeded in severing themselves from the republic of Mexico, and re-establishing slavery. Texas was afterwards taken into the American Union as a slave state.

No country in the world possesses richer mineral treasures than Mexico, unless we may except her late province of Northern California, which she ceded to the United States, without being aware of the rich mines of gold it contained. During the three hundred years that Spain held dominion over Mexico, vast quantities of gold were drawn from its mines. Gold was the tempting bait which lured the invaders of the ancient Mexican empire to seek its destruction, and inflict on its inhabitants the most dreadful cruelties, in order to extort knowledge regarding their treasures.

The area of the Mexican States is estimated at 595,822 square miles, and the population at 6,650,000, of which three millions belong to the aboriginal Indian nations, and two millions are of mixed European and Indian descent.

QUESTIONS.—What river forms the north-eastern boundary between Mexico and the United States? Was that always the boundary? Is Mexico favourably situated for extensive commerce? Why not? What can you tell of the mineral treasures? Has Mexico many lakes? Where is the Lake St. Christoval situated? Where is Tonantitla? Where is Chalco? Where Chapala? Where are Pascuara and Mextitlan? What can you tell of the mountain chain which passes through Mexico? What do you know about the Tenochtitlan Plain? What sort of mountains, and of what height, are Orizaba and Popocatapetl? Where is the city of Mexico situated? By whom was it built originally? What induced the Spaniards to use so much cruelty towards the ancient Mexicans? What does the traveller pass through in ascending from the seaport of Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico? What sort of city is Vera Cruz? and where situated? Where is Xalapa? Where Acupulco? Where is Queretaro? and what its character? What sort of town is Oaxaca? and where situated? Where is Puebla? Where is San Louis de Potosi? Where Guanaxuato? What sort of government is now established in Mexico? By what European nation was it formerly governed? When did the Mexicans cast off the yoke of Spain? How did they then act respecting negro slaves? What is the area and what the population of the confederated Mexican States?

CENTRAL AMERICA.

CENTRAL AMERICA comprehends all the territory lying between Mexico on the north and the Isthmus of Panama on the south. Its entire length is a thousand miles, and its breadth varies from eighty to three hundred miles, giving an area of 200,800 square miles.

This range of territory, situated in the torrid zone, with two great oceans in view, from the mountain elevations and numerous lakes scattered over its surface, has, as may be expected, a most luxuriant vegetable growth. Almost every product of the earth may be cultivated, with the greatest success, in this prolific region; including, as it does, high table land, lofty mountains, and humid lowlands. Many ruins of ancient cities, temples, and pyramids, supposed to be the architecture of the aboriginal inhabitants long prior to the Spanish invasion, have been discovered in Central America.

Gulfs and Bays.—The chief gulfs and bays are the Bay of Tehuantepec and the Gulf of Fonsaco on the Pacific, and the Gulf of Honduras and Great Musquito Bay in the Caribbean Sea.

There are no *Rivers* of importance equal to the great ones of North and South America, but there are several beautiful and fertilising streams of no mean dimensions: the largest is the Usumasinta or Passion River, the Rio Dulce, and Rio San Juan.

The principal *Lakes* are those of Nicaragua, Leon, and Atitan.

Mountains.—The chief mountain range is a continuation of the table land of Mexico. Towards the Pacific this table land has some elevated peaks, several of which are volcanoes.

There is a province of Central America, on the Caribbean Sea, called British Honduras, which belongs to England, and of course is not included in the Confederated Republic, which consists of the following five states: Costa Rica, Guatimala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. There are *also some* other states, as Yucatan Peninsula, independent *of this Confederation.*

Chief Towns.—Guatimala la Vieja, or Old Guatimala, is situated towards the south-east extremity of the Gulf of Tehuantepec. It was founded in 1524, by the Spanish conqueror Alvarado. The locality then chosen for its site was a magnificent valley, elevated from five to six thousand feet above the level of the sea, lying between two magnificent volcanoes, which rise about 10,000 feet above the valley. One of them is called the Fire, and the other the Water, Volcano. Those two great natural agents united in injuring the city from time to time by eruptions. Again and again the injuries were repaired, till ultimately a series of earthquakes (frequent in those regions) shook down or shattered the houses, till the city was deserted, being uninhabitable. New Guatimala, the present capital, is about twenty miles south of the old town, in a large and fertile valley, 5,000 feet above the sea, and in a delightful climate. The streets are handsome, but the houses are necessarily low, on account of the earthquakes. Other principal towns are San Salvador, Leon, Nicaragua, Granada, Isabel de Omoa, and Cartago.

The Confederated States of Central America are sometimes called Guatimala, the name by which that region was designated before it became an independent government. After the subversion of Spanish authority, Guatimala continued as one of the Mexican provinces till 1823, when it was declared an independent nation, under the appellation of Central America.

QUESTIONS.—What are the boundaries of Central America? What is its area? What can you tell of the fertility of Central America? What is its length? What its breadth? What can you tell of the mountains of Central America? Which are the chief bays? Which the chief gulfs? Of all these gulfs and bays, which is situated most to the north? Which most to the south? Which are the principal rivers of Central America? Where does the Usumasinta rise? and where empty itself? Where does the river San Juan rise? and where empty itself? Which are the principal lakes? Of all these lakes, which is the largest? Where is the peninsula of Yucatan? Where British Honduras? Which are the five Confederated States of Central America? What town is the capital of those states? Who founded Old Guatimala? and what can you tell of its history? Which are the other principal towns of the Confederated States? When did the Confederation become an independent government? Is any part of Central America in the temperate zone?

SOUTH AMERICA.

THIS vast peninsula presents natural advantages unequalled by any other great division of the earth. The rivers, the mountains, the mines, concentrate in the continent of South America so many commanding objects to awaken and facilitate the exertions of man, that we cannot but regard it as the grandest section of the globe.

The superficial area of South America has been estimated at 7,000,000 square miles, and the population at 15,000,000.

Islands.—The Chiloen Archipelago lies a little to the south of Chili, so called from Chiloe, the largest of the islands. The islands are inhabited by about 25,000 native Indians. The archipelago of Chonas is a little farther south, consisting of thirty-five islands, also inhabited by Indians.

Masafuera and Juan Fernandez are two beautiful little islands in the Pacific. Northward are Terra del Fuego, South Georgia, and the Falkland Islands. Margarita, Trinidad, Tobago, &c. are in the Caribbean Sea.

Capes.—St. Roque, Frio, St. Maria, St. Antonio, Horn.

Gulfs, Bays, and Straits.—Gulf of Paria, Gulf of Maracaibo, Gulf of Darien, Bay of Panama, Gulf of Guayaquil, Bay of All Saints, Straits of Magellan, Straits of Le Maire.

Lakes.—Maracaibo, Titicaca, Xares.

Mountains.—The mountain chain of the Andes, when traversing the southern continent, presents elevations surpassed only by the loftiest summits of the Himalayas, and is unrivalled in the extent and richness of its mineral products. From the Isthmus of Darien, where it sinks almost to a level, it gradually rises in successive heights, traversing Colombia and the fertile region of the new republic of Ecuador, out of which ascends Chimborazo, long supposed to be the loftiest summit in the world. From this plain, too, rise the stupendous volcanoes of Cotopaxi, whose sound was heard by Humboldt at 140 miles' distance, Antisana, and Pinchincha. The chain, when passing through Chili, stands like a huge wall against the Pacific, with peaks towering to the height of 23,000 feet. Cape Horn faces the Southern Ocean, with *cliffs 1,870 feet high.*

Rivers.—The rivers of South America are altogether unrivalled, and correspond well with the magnitude of the broad continent through which they flow, and the exalted sources whence they are fed. Of these, the Amazon, the largest river in the world, rises in Bolivia, and flows first north, then east, through a most luxuriant plain, at present almost uninhabited, but which will probably at some future day be covered with wealthy nations. It is navigable by large vessels for 2,000 miles; and so forcible is the momentum of the immense liquid volume which this giant stream pours into the sea, that its waters are said to rush pure and unmixed for 200 miles into the ocean. Several of its tributaries, as the Madeira, the Xingu, and the Rio Negro, equal or surpass the greatest rivers in Europe. The La Plata, which is second in magnitude, is formed by the confluence of the Pilcomayo from Bolivia, the Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay, from the mountains of Brazil. It enters the sea by a very broad estuary, on which are situated the towns of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. The Orinoco, the earliest famed of these rivers, issues from a small lake in the Parima Mountains, and thence pursues its course through the savage but fertile wilds of Venezuela, till it enters the Atlantic to the south of Trinidad by about fifty channels. No portion of the world possesses such rich and extensive mines of gold, silver, and pearls, as South America.

The general character of the soil to the east of the Andes is that of extreme fertility. The declivities of the mountains facing the Pacific for the most part possess a less luxuriant soil; and, the attention of the inhabitants being so much absorbed by the mines and the precarious search after precious metals found among those elevations, carelessness and want of industry mark the husbandry and abodes of the people.

From the time when the ruthless invader Pizarro ravaged the rich and fair dominions of the Incas, Peru, as well as the surrounding colonies, remained subject to Spain, till her oppression became so intolerable, that they all revolted about the same time that Mexico threw off her yoke, and numerous republics have been established in these places since the overthrow of Spanish dominion. At the present time South America is divided into the following countries:

COLOMBIA, a nearly continuous range of mountains and

high table lands, with volcanic peaks rising from them. It is now divided into three republics: New Granada, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

LOWER PERU, a republic composed of a continuation of lofty mountains and a plain along the Pacific.

BOLIVIA, or UPPER PERU, containing the highest mountains in America, supporting a very elevated table land, with rich silver mines.

CHILI, a republic whose territory comprises a long and lofty mountain range, with a fertile plain along the Pacific.

PATAGONIA, a dreary and desolate region, extending to the most southern point of the continent.

LA PLATA consists chiefly of a very extensive plain, watered by the great river of that name.

PARAGUAY, an independent state between the rivers Parana and Paraguay.

BANDA ORIENTAL, or URUGUAY, a less extensive republic, to the eastward of La Plata.

BRAZIL is the only independent government in South America that is not a republic: it is a very extensive empire, held by a branch of the royal family of Portugal. It yields gold and diamonds, and is rich in all tropical productions, though only partially cultivated.

GUIANA is a rude, wild territory, covered with dense forests; but on its coasts the British have the rich settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, the Dutch that of Surinam, and the French that of Cayenne.

On the establishment of the South American republics, after being emancipated from the thraldom of Spain and Portugal, negro slavery was abolished, but in Brazil it continues to exist to a great extent. The Brazilians and planters of Cuba are at present the principal sustainers of the African slave trade.

Although South America abounds in natural wealth under every form, the inhabitants seem but very imperfectly to understand the vast resources by which they are surrounded. The still unsettled state of government, and the consequent turbulence of the people, in several of those countries recently released from the Spanish yoke, prevent their advancement.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

STATES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Colombia, which includes New Granada	Santa Fè de Bogota, Carthagena, Panama, Portobello.
Venezuela	Caraccas, Cumana, Puerto Cabello.
Ecuador, or Equator	Quito, Guayaquil.
Brazil	Rio Janeiro, Bahia, or San Salvador, Pernambuco, Villa Rica.
Peru	Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Truxillo.
Bolivia, or Upper Peru	Potosi, Chaecas, or La Plata, La Par.
Chili	Santiago, or St. Jago, Valparaiso, Conception.
La Plata	Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Mendoza.
Paraguay	Assumption, New Coimbra.
Banda Oriental	Monte Video.
Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, or British Guiana,	Georgetown. New Amsterdam.
Surinam, or Dutch Guiana	Paramaribo.
French Guiana	Cayenne.

QUESTIONS.—What is the area of South America? At what has its population been estimated? Where is the Chiloen Archipelago? What South American islands lie nearest the south? What South American islands are north of the equator? What other South American islands can you mention? Which are the principal capes? Of those capes, which lie most to the north? Which farthest west? Which farthest east? Which south? Which are the principal gulfs? Which are the principal bays? Which the principal straits? Which are the principal lakes? What can you tell of the South American mountains? What is the height of the cliffs at Cape Horn? Which are the three principal rivers of South America? What great rivers can you name that are tributaries of the Amazon? and what are the names of the four greatest tributaries of the La Plata? By how many mouths does the Orinoco enter the sea? What part of South America is governed by an emperor? Does negro slavery continue in any part of South America? Of all the South American republics, which lies farthest northward? What country lies most towards the south? and what is its character?

WEST INDIES.

THE islands called the West Indies include the following groups:

1. The Bahamas, which are about 500 in number, but many of them are mere rocks and islets. The principal islands of this group are Providence, Bahama, and Guanahani or St. Salvador. The latter, Guanahani, is remarkable as being the island on which Columbus first landed, and to which he gave the name of St. Salvador.

2. The Greater Antilles, which include Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

3. The Lesser Antilles, which lie along the northern coast of South America, nearly parallel to the Greater Antilles. The principal islands of this group are Margarita, Buen-Aire, and Curaçoa.

4. The Caribbean Islands are divided into three classes, namely, the Virgin, the Leeward, and the Windward Islands.

The Virgin Islands are St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, and Virgin Gorda.

The largest of the Leeward Islands are Anguilla, St. Martin's, St. Bartholomew, Saba, Barbuda, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, and Dominica.

The principal of the Windward Islands are Martinique, Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, and Trinidad.

The principal islands belonging to Britain are Jamaica, the Bahamas, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad.

The Spanish islands are Cuba and Porto Rico.

The French islands are Martinique, Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, and the northern part of St. Martin's.

The Dutch islands are Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, and the southern part of St. Martin's.

The Danish islands are Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John.

St. Bartholomew belongs to Sweden.

Hayti, St. Domingo, or Hispaniola, was taken possession *of by the slaves* during the French revolutionary wars, and

formed into a government of negroes, under the name of the Republic of Hayti. The chief towns are Port-au-Prince, Cape Haytien, and St. Domingo.

The West India Islands bespangle the Caribbean Sea from the coast of Florida to the north-western shores of the great South American peninsula. They contain about 95,000 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000, of whom only 600,000 are whites, the remainder being negroes or mulattoes, descended from those natives of Africa whom Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, and Dutch merchants dragged from their native land, and most unjustly consigned to slavery in those beautiful islands. Of all these European powers, England was the first to relinquish the wicked and unchristian system. The Slave Emancipation Act came into operation on the 1st of August, 1834, when slavery ceased throughout the British dominions. In 1848, when France adopted a republican government, she also gave freedom to the slaves in her colonies; and Denmark has pursued the same wise policy respecting emancipation.

The climate of those islands, though hot, is exceedingly fine. As is usual in such tropical latitudes, the year is divided between the wet and dry seasons, each occurring twice during twelve months. After the periodical rains of May, which fall for about two weeks, have subsided, vegetation is most rapid and luxuriant. The atmosphere during the day becomes intolerably heated, till modified by the sea-breeze, which springs up about ten in the forenoon, when fainting nature revives. The autumnal rainy season is sometimes introduced by most fearful hurricanes, that sweep over the islands with devastating fury. When the rains of autumn are over, the weather becomes serene and delightful, and during the period which constitutes our winter it continues refreshing and pleasant.

In 1492, when Columbus first visited the islands of this archipelago, he found them all teeming with inhabitants, who welcomed the strangers with demonstrations of delight, and in their simplicity were ready to worship them as beings of a superior order. But, alas! they were soon compelled to exchange their admiration for sentiments directly opposite. Peaceful and unwarlike in their habits, and unaccustomed to toil, these people soon sank beneath the labour their cruel taskmasters forced them to undergo, whilst the gold and *silver mines* of Hayti became witnesses of their misery.

Great numbers fled to the caves and secret recesses of the mountains to hide from the Spaniards, and in these retreats have since been found innumerable skeletons of those who, as it is conjectured, there endured starvation, to escape the miseries of slavery. Of the 2,000,000 (some Spanish writers say 3,000,000) inhabitants contained in the island of Hayti when discovered by Columbus in 1492, only 153 were alive in the year 1545. But of all the aborigines who, in the fifteenth century, reposed in easy simplicity amid the beautiful groves of these tropical islands, not a living vestige now remains: long, long ago they were swept from the face of the earth, before the overwhelming torrent of European avarice.

Hayti was the first part of the New World to which negroes were introduced as slaves: they were taken there to work in the mines when the aborigines were nearly destroyed; and afterwards, in the year 1523, that is, about thirty years subsequent to the discovery of the West Indies, they were brought to Cuba to supply the place of the perishing Indians of that island.

QUESTIONS.—What number are there of the Bahama Islands? Which of the West India Islands are called the Greater Antilles? Which are the Lesser Antilles? Name the three divisions of the Caribbean Islands. What are the individual names of the group called the Virgin Islands? Name and describe the largest of the Leeward Islands. Which are the principal of the Windward Islands? Name the principal British West India Islands. Which are the Spanish Islands? Which are the French Islands? Which are those belonging to Holland? To Denmark? To Sweden? What are the latitude and longitude of Havannah, the chief town of Cuba? Of Kingston in Jamaica? Of Port-au-Prince in Hayti? Of San Juan in Porto Rico? Between what degrees of latitude and longitude do the West India Islands lie?

OCEANICA.

OCEANICA, or the *Watery World*, is inferior to the other great divisions of the globe, both in extent and population. It consists of Australia, or New Holland, and the adjacent islands; and of Polynesia, or the multitudinous groups of islands in the great Pacific Ocean.

The area of Oceanica has been estimated at about three millions of square miles, and the population at about twenty *millions; but these* estimates are little more than conjectures.

Australasia, which means Southern Asia, consists of Aus-

tralia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Solomon's Islands, and some others.

The vast island of Australia, formerly called New Holland, was discovered by the Dutch; but its eastern shores were first explored by Captain Cook, who named the place where he landed Botany Bay, from the beauty and variety of the flowers which he found in every direction. The eastern coast of New Holland, which is called New South Wales, has been extensively colonised by the British people, particularly towards the south-east. The principal settlements are Sydney, Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Port Hunter, Port Macquarie, and Port Moreton.

Another settlement has been formed upon the Swan River, on the south-western coast; and another on the south coast, which is called South Australia.

In Van Diemen's Land, also, there are several British settlements, the chief towns of which are Hobart Town and Dalrymple. New Zealand, also, is beginning to be extensively colonised by British emigrants.

The islands of Polynesia, as the term denotes, are exceedingly numerous. The principal groups are: the Ladrone, the Pelew, the Caroline, and the Sandwich Islands, north of the equator; and the Society Islands, the Friendly Isles, the Navigators' Islands, the Marquesas, and the Washington Islands, south of the equator.

The inhabitants of the Society, Sandwich, and Friendly Islands, from their intercourse with Europeans, have made considerable advances in civilisation and Christianity. In the Sandwich Islands alone there are nearly 1,000 schools, under the care of European missionaries, in which upwards of 50,000 native children are instructed.

QUESTIONS.—What is the area of Oceanica estimated at? What the population? Of what islands does Australasia consist? What is the eastern coast of Australia called? Where is Hobart Town? Sydney? Port Jackson? Name and point out the positions of the chief island groups of Polynesia that lie north of the equator. How are the Feejee Islands situated with respect to the New Hebrides and Navigators' Islands? Whether does New Britain, New Ireland, or Solomon's Islands, lie nearest the equator? Name the chief Polynesian Islands that are situated south of the tropic of Capricorn. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are the Sandwich Islands? Name the largest of that group. To what group does Tahiti belong? Between what degrees of latitude and longitude do the islands of New Zealand lie?

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.

We must now beg of you to assume your former character of a Liverpool merchant in quest of foreign commodities.

Spices you cannot get in Europe: we must therefore consider where they are to be found. In any of the equatorial countries of the earth with which you happen to be in correspondence, you will stand a good chance of being supplied, as all those regions, within twenty degrees of the equator, that are fertile, are capable of producing fine spices; and hence it is that this equatorial region has been called *the region of the spices*. You may with the greatest certainty depend on your orders to Ceylon for cinnamon being attended to. Nutmeg, mace, cloves, and pepper, you should send for to the Spice Islands. The East Indian Islands stand foremost for spices, for aromatic balsams, and for the most delicious fruit, such as the pine-apple, &c. You may send to Calcutta, to Bombay, and to the Mauritius—or, if you prefer it, to any of the West India Islands, or to Brazil—for sugar, for coffee, sago, tapioca, arrow-root, and ginger. In Brazil, and also in the Spanish West India Islands, all the articles are cultivated by slave labour; and for my part I should prefer purchasing what can be procured in our own colonies, where there are no slaves. There are no commodities for which we send abroad in so much demand in the British Islands as cotton-wool, sugar, and tea. You know where to procure sugar; and, as for tea, you have but one choice—that is, to send to China. Cotton-wool in all its varieties may be had from the southern states of America; but here again I have to tell you, that, notwithstanding the immense quantities of cotton-wool that are raised in the American states, I would not buy an ounce of their slave-grown cotton so long as I could procure it from other localities where slavery does not exist; and this you can do to a considerable extent from Bengal, from the British West Indies, and from some other localities also. We can get cotton from the Pasha of Egypt, who cultivates it extensively; but there we would be no better off, as he also is a slave-holder. From North and South Carolina you can get the first-rate quality of rice; but in its cultivation on the southern rice swamps the poor negroes suffer most dreadfully: *so that* I would not have you aid in increasing the

demand for their labour any more than for that of the slaves who cultivate the cotton plant, when we can get good rice as well as cotton-wool from Hindostan, though not quite so fine-looking as the Carolina.

If you wish to open a trade with Persia or with Turkey in Asia, you can be supplied from both of these regions with thick rich carpets, silk shawls, leather, tobacco, and dried fruit.

From Guinea and other parts of the African coast, you can get palm oil, dates, cocoa nuts, dye-stuffs, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold dust, and indigo. From the mines in California, or those of Mexico, of Peru, of Chili, or of Brazil, you can get plenty of gold and silver; but again I must tell you, that so long as the mines in California, and those in Mexico, are not worked by slaves, I would rather send to them than to Brazil, where negroes are bought and sold, and used like beasts of burden, not like men.

If you wish to purchase cochineal, cocoa, mahogany, or cigars, you can get all these from our own West India colonies, without going either to Brazil or to the Spanish slave islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, where they can also be procured.

If you require furs, whalebone, whale oil, dried fish, timber, feathers, or eider down, you may get large supplies from our own American possessions north of the great lakes. From the northern and western free states of America, you can be furnished with most excellent flour and Indian corn, also cheap beef, pork, and cheese.

QUESTIONS.—What region of the earth is called the *region of the spices?* and why is it thus designated? From what localities in that region are you particularly recommended to order spices? What sort of spices will you be likely to get from those islands? Can you name the principal East India Islands? In what countries can your orders for sugar and coffee be filled? (You may observe that several of these places are situated a little farther from the equator than the region where the spices grow in perfection.) What other articles besides sugar and coffee are named as growing in the same localities? What sort of labour is employed in Brazil and the Spanish colonies in cultivating and preparing those commodities? Where can you procure the articles without increasing the demand for the labour of slaves? Where are you to send for tea? Where can you get cotton-wool to supply the vast demand from the British cotton-spinners? In which of those places are slaves employed in cultivating the cotton plant? Of all those localities where cotton wool can be procured, which is most distant from us? Which nearest? Where are you recommended to send for rice? Why not to the United States when that is nearer? What

states of America are most famous for rice? What commodities can you with advantage order from Persia? Is there any other Asiatic region where you can be similarly supplied? What do you propose as the shortest route to Persia? Could you reach it by any other? What commodities can you get from the coast of Guinea? From what parts of the earth can you procure gold and silver in the greatest quantity? Of those localities, which would you prefer dealing with? Where may you send for mahogany? What other articles? With what articles can British America supply you? And what can you get from the northern and western parts of the United States?

ANTIQUE REMAINS AND CURIOSITIES OF ASIA.

RUINS OF NINEVEH—RUINS OF BABYLON.

THE dominions of the Turkish sultan and his viceroys, in Asia, comprise those localities where the principal events recorded in Sacred Writ were enacted. At this day, those places are visited by European antiquarians, not only on account of their associations with the ancient history of the world, but for the purpose of deciphering old inscriptions, and collecting antique curiosities. Thus it is that the site of ancient Nineveh, after the lapse of about two thousand five hundred years from the period of its destruction, has become an object of eager research and intense interest to Europeans. For the greater part of that period, even the locality this fated city had occupied was a mystery. Some huge earth-covered mounds, on the banks of the Tigris, near to the modern city of Mosul, had often attracted attention; but, similar mounds existing in various other directions, on the Tigris and Euphrates, there was nothing but vague conjectures to rest upon till after the year 1840. The enterprise of English and French antiquarians since that period has decided the point with reference to those mounds near Mosul; and they have done much to bring to light hidden remnants of antique sculpture, which decorated the temples and the palaces of Nineveh. And now, once again are the busy labours of man engaged in penetrating the shrouded buildings of that great city, in whose streets, two thousand seven hundred years ago, the prophet Jonah delivered the solemn denunciations of the Almighty to a generation whose repentance and humiliation before God delayed

the destruction of their city for upwards of two hundred years. But near the close of that period, the warning voice of the Lord was once more raised, through his servant Zephaniah, to denounce the wickedness, and declare the impending fate, of the great Assyrian empire, and Nineveh, its capital. The words of the prophet are these: "The Lord will stretch out his hand against the north, and destroy Assyria; and will make Nineveh a desolation, and dry like a wilderness. And flocks shall lie down in the midst of her, all the beasts of the nations: both the cormorant and the bittern shall lodge in the upper lintels of it; their voice shall sing in the windows; desolation shall be in the thresholds: for he shall uncover the cedar work. This is the rejoicing city that dwelt carelessly, that said in her heart, I am, and there is none beside me: how is she become a desolation, a place for beasts to lie down in! Every one that passeth by her shall hiss, and wag his hand."

Shortly after this prophetic denunciation, Assyria was invaded by hostile armies; Nineveh was besieged; and we are told that her last king, Sardanapalus, seeing no chance of escape, collected all his wealth into a pile, then set fire to the city, and perished with his family in the flames of his palace. And thus was the proud and magnificent Nineveh humbled to the dust, never again to raise her head amid the cities of the earth! She became a desolation—a place for the beasts of the earth to lie in. At length, the accumulated rubbish of centuries filled her streets and her palaces, till they presented no other appearance than that of huge hillocks of earth, so that the very site of this renowned city became unknown.

The earliest classical mention of Nineveh is that by the Grecian historian Herodotus, who visited Assyria about four hundred and forty years before Christ, not quite two hundred years after the overthrow of the great metropolis. It is a remarkable proof of the complete destruction which had overswept Nineveh, that none of the historians of Alexander's campaigns allude to it, though the Grecian conqueror and his army must have passed within a few miles of the ruins on their way to fight the battle of Arbela, one hundred and seventeen years after the visit of Herodotus.

Babylon, whose destruction was foretold by Jewish prophets, in terms equally explicit with that of her great rival, survived Nineveh about one hundred years. Her crimes and

her cruelties at length brought down Divine judgments on her inhabitants, and the predictions of the Lord through his servant Isaiah, two hundred years previous to her destruction, were literally fulfilled. When those prophecies were delivered, the Babylonian empire was in the height of its power, and its capital exceeded in grandeur and magnificence everything else that the world had seen. Then, by the Lord's command, the prophet declared, "Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, and the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. It shall never again be inhabited; neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation; neither shall Arabian pitch tent there; neither shall the shepherds make their fold there. But wild beasts of the desert shall lie there, and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures."* "I will also make it a possession for the bittern, and pools of water: and I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of Hosts."† The Scriptural account of the final overthrow of Babylon, you will find in the Book of Daniel. Cyrus, who headed the besieging army on that occasion, had broken down the embankments of a canal that communicated between the Euphrates and a lake made for a special purpose by the Babylonians. This breach ultimately changed the current of the river, and caused a great part of the city to be flooded, leaving it an unhealthy marshy swamp, and driving the inhabitants to seek other abodes. Thus was it made a fit possession for the bittern with its pools of water.

Alexander the Great, on visiting Babylon, then an almost deserted city, two hundred and fifteen years after the conquest of Cyrus, was so much impressed with a sense of its former magnificence and commanding position, that he determined to make it the capital of his eastern empire; and, with this in view, he had already commenced turning the Euphrates into its old channel as the first step in the work of restoration, when the Almighty defeated his design by unexpected death, three hundred and twenty-three years before Christ; and never again was the attempt to restore that doomed city repeated. Ninety-six years before Christ, Babylon was so totally forsaken, that nothing was left perfect but the walls; and the kings of Persia, finding the place in this *condition, made* a park of it, in which they kept wild beasts

* Isaiah xii. 19. † Isaiah xiv. 23.

for hunting. Thus, as foretold by the prophet, did the wild beasts of the desert lie there, whilst it was rendered utterly unfit for the wandering Arabs to pitch their tents in, or for shepherds to make their folds. At length the walls fell, and not being repaired, every remnant of this once glorious city was so trodden down, that even its exact site was unknown. During many centuries of forgetfulness, the very materials of which its buildings had been composed, containing many valuable inscriptions and sculptured statues, remained shrouded in the earth. It has fallen to the lot of the present generation to search amid the dust which covers Babylon for relics of her former existence; and though but few of them have as yet been extracted thence, enough has been found, within the last few years, to satisfy antiquarians that Babylon lies buried near the modern town of Hillah, on the Euphrates. Antiquities from Nineveh and from Babylon, the most ancient known to the world, are now to be seen in the British Museum.

QUESTIONS.—In whose dominions are we to look for the principal localities mentioned in Scripture? What induces Europeans to direct so much attention to those localities? What two celebrated cities are now attracting antiquarians? Whether was Babylon or Nineveh first destroyed? What can you tell of Jonah's preaching and its consequences? How long was that prior to the final destruction of the city? What prophet did the Lord command to record the final doom of Nineveh? What did Zephaniah declare respecting its fate? What can you tell of the destruction of the city? Can you trace the fulfilment of the prophecy? What Grecian historian first mentions Nineveh? How long was that after the destruction of the city? and how long before Christ? Do any of Alexander's historians speak of Nineveh? What does their silence indicate? How long after Herodotus till Alexander visited Assyria? How long was it from the destruction of Nineveh till the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus? Can you remember what Isaiah prophesied respecting the desolation of Babylon? When did Alexander the Great visit Babylon? In what circumstances did he find it? What did he resolve to do with reference to it? How and when was his purpose arrested? When did the king of Persia make a park within the walls of Babylon? What part of Isaiah's prophecy did this cause to be fulfilled? Can you trace its general fulfilment? When were the sites of the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon fully ascertained? Where are those of Nineveh situated? Where those of Babylon?

ANTIQUE REMAINS AND CURIOSITIES OF ASIA.

[CONTINUED.]

ANCIENT CITIES—TADMOR—BALBEC—PERSEPOLIS—ISLAND OF ELEPHANTA—EXCAVATIONS OF SALSETTE.

THE most ancient cities of the earth that remain to this day fit abodes for civilized man, are Damascus, Jerusalem, and Tyre. All the other great capitals of the world contemporary with them in their early existence have ceased to be habitable.

"Tadmor in the wilderness," also called Palmyra, which we are told in the Bible was founded by Solomon when Jerusalem was at the height of its glory, is now a magnificent but uninhabited solitary ruin, amid the sandy plains of Western Syria.

Tadmor or Palmyra was conquered and destroyed A.D. 273, by the Roman emperor Aurelian, during the reign of its last sovereign, Queen Zenobia. It was erected on an oäsis in the desert, where overland trade with the East rendered it a most important point of rendezvous to caravans crossing to India. Its splendid ruins consist of temples, palaces, and porticoes of immense extent, of beautiful proportions, and exquisite workmanship, in style chiefly Grecian. Hundreds of magnificent marble pillars, some still erect, others scattered in broken fragments, now tell us of former grandeur amid the silent desolation of "Tadmor in the desert."

The ruins of Balbec or Heliopolis, situated about fifty miles north of Damascus, form another Syrian antiquity, which, like Palmyra, presents many admired specimens of Grecian architecture. Its magnificent temple, dedicated to the worship of the Sun, stands unrivalled.

The city of Persepolis, once the glory of the Persian monarchs, and the capital of their empire, was destroyed by the army of Alexander the Great, three hundred and twenty-three years before the Christian era. The ruins of this once famed city are now the grandest antiquities of Persia; and here, as at Babylon and Nineveh, antiquarians have much to discover amid the still legible inscriptions which many of the *public* monuments present.

Of Hindoo antiquities, we shall mention two idol temples

which are among the most remarkable antique works of art to be met in the world. One of these is in the island of Elephanta, which is distant about two leagues from Bombay, and has a circumference of about three miles; the whole consisting of two rocky mountains covered with trees and brushwood. Near the landing-place is the figure of an elephant, as large as life, shaped out of a rock, and supposed to have given name to the island.

"Having ascended the mountain by a narrow path, the visitor beholds with astonishment and admiration the scene which opens to his view. Before him are four rows of massive columns cut out of the solid rock, uniform, and placed at regular distances, so as to constitute three magnificent avenues from the principal entrance to the grand idol which terminates the vista. The central image is composed of three colossal heads, reaching nearly from the floor to the roof, a height of fifteen feet. It represents the triad deity in the Hindoo mythology, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, in the character of creator, preserver, and destroyer. The middle face displays regular features, of a mild and serene character. The countenance of Vishnu has the same mild aspect as that of Brahma; but the visage of Siva is very different: severity and revenge, characteristic of his destroying attribute, are strongly depicted.

"On either side of the Elephanta triad is a gigantic figure leaning on a dwarf, an object frequently introduced in these excavations. The giants seem placed as guards to the three-headed deity, and separate it from large recesses filled with a variety of figures in different attitudes, but generally graceful. Among many thousands of them, few of the countenances in these caves express any particular passion, or mark a decided character. They have generally a sleepy aspect, and bear a greater resemblance to the tame sculpture of Egypt than to the animated works of the Grecian chisel.

"The excavations of the island of Salsette, also contiguous to Bombay, are hewn in the central mountains. The great temple is excavated at some distance from the summit of a steep mountain in a commanding situation. This stupendous work is upwards of ninety feet long, thirty-eight wide, and of a proportionate height, hewn out of the solid rock, and forming an oblong square with a fluted concave roof. In this temple there are not any images, nor any kind of

sculpture except on the capitals of the pillars, which are in general finished in a very masterly style, and are but little impaired by time. Several have been left in an unfinished state; and on the summits of others is something like a bell, between elephants, horses, lions, and other animals of different kinds. The lofty pillars and concave roof of the principal temple at Salsette present a much grander appearance than the largest excavation at Elephanta. The portico, of the same height and breadth as the temple, is richly decorated. The outer front of the portico and the area before it, corresponding in grandeur with the interior, are now injured by time, and the mouldering sculpture is intermingled with a variety of rock plants. On the square pillars at the entrance are long inscriptions, the characters of which are obsolete, and which modern ingenuity has not as yet succeeded in deciphering. Farther up the mountain, a flight of steps, hewn in the rock and continued to the summit, leads by various intricate paths to smaller excavations.

"The whole appearance of this excavated mountain indicates it to have had a city hewn in its rocky sides, capable of containing many thousand inhabitants, who were most probably composed of Brahmin priests and their pupils, at a distant period of the world when India was a nursery of art and science, while the nations of Europe were involved in ignorance and barbarism."*

The foregoing description of the excavated temples of Elephanta and Salsette are introduced merely as specimens of such Hindoo antiquities. There are similar, and perhaps superior, sculptured temples found in various parts of India.

QUESTIONS.—Which are the three most ancient cities at present habitable? Who founded Tadmor? Where are its remains situated? and by what other name was Tadmor known? By whom, and when, was it destroyed? Who was its last sovereign? What do the ruins of Palmyra at present display? Where is Balbec? For what is it famous? By what other name is it distinguished? Where are the ruins of Persepolis? By whom was the city destroyed? At what date? Whether is Palmyra, Balbec, or Persepolis, most to the south? Which most westward? Where is the island of Elephanta? From what is it supposed to take its name? Can you give any account of the excavations presented to view on first ascending the mountain? What are the names of the three principal Hindoo deities? Where is Salsette? and for what is it remarkable? What can you tell of the temple? What does the general appearance of *the mountain* indicate?

* "Wonders of the World."

ANTIQUE REMAINS AND CURIOSITIES OF ASIA.

[CONTINUED.]

TURKISH RULE IN PALESTINE—ANCIENT TOWNS—CAPERNAUM—BETHSAIDA—CHORAZIN—BETHLEHEM—JERUSALEM—BETHANY—SYCHAR—JACOB'S WELL—NAZARETH—RIVER JORDAN.

THERE is no country on the earth which has such strong claims on the interest of the Christian world as Palestine; but it is so unfavourably circumstanced for the convenience of travellers, and so distant from Britain, that comparatively few of us are likely to enjoy the delight of a personal survey of the Holy Land. We can, however, read and speak of the present aspect of those localities we so often hear alluded to in the Bible, and where our Divine Lord and his disciples taught the people, healed the sick, raised the dead, and fed the multitudes.

The Turkish rule, to which Palestine has so long been subjected, has not only established Mahommedanism as the religion of the country, but has blighted its prosperity in every respect. Industry and enterprise have been crushed by bad government, whilst the general insecurity of life and property renders travelling difficult, and often dangerous. The wandering Arabs are the chief marauders, guides, and guards, through the Holy Land.

Of cities and towns anciently occupied by the Israelites, a great number are in ruins. Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, Nazareth, and Tiberias, with the Samaritan cities of Sichem and Samaria, are the principal ones now habitable. Of the three cities, Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, which the Redeemer upbraided with unrepentant disbelief, scarcely a trace is to be found. On this a late traveller remarks:—

"Another hour brought us to *Telhoum*, deemed by some to be the site of the ancient Capernaum. It is a slight peninsula, standing out into the Sea of Galilee for about a quarter of a mile beyond the line of coast. At the extreme point is the ruin of a square tower, probably constructed of the stones of the fallen city. Amidst many other fragments, are the remains of a temple on a bold scale, in rather coarse white marble; and though some idea of architectural form and order is still traceable, yet Capernaum, with its towers

and temples, is now but a name. Mystery, deep mystery, overhangs this region, once so privileged, but always so faithless; and now, when the passing Arab is questioned, and bid to tell what he knows of Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, he guesses or is silent. Looking in vain over the locality for their remains, conjecture only fills the mind of the thoughtful traveller, while he reflects how to the letter the woe denounced by Christ against those guilty cities has been fulfilled."

At the distance of six miles from Jerusalem, in a fine country, blest with salubrious air and charming fertility, stands the town of Bethlehem, on a high elevation. It received its name, which signifies *House of Bread*, from Abraham, and it was surnamed *Ephrata*, "the fruitful," after Caleb's wife, to distinguish it from another Bethlehem in the tribe of Zebulun. It belonged to the tribe of Judah, and also went by the name of the *City of David*, that monarch having been born there, and tended sheep in his boyhood on its beautiful declivities; but the crowning circumstance which casts a glorious halo over Bethlehem is its having been the birth-place of our Divine Lord.

There is a chapel, connected with a convent, erected on the spot where the stable is said to have stood in which the infant Jesus was born.

Jerusalem, though completely destroyed by the Roman army under Titus, about forty years after the crucifixion of our Lord, was eventually rebuilt; and, after various overturnings, in time assumed its present aspect, which is that of a walled city, with cupolas and minarets rising in every direction, and occupying about half the space of the old town destroyed by Titus. Its appearance even now is beautiful when viewed from the surrounding height.

Jerusalem is a point of attraction to Jews, Christians, and Mahommedans; but the ruling power is Mahommedan, and the site on which the grand temple of Solomon once stood is now occupied by the Mosque of Omar, which is pronounced by Dr. Clarke the most magnificent piece of architecture in the Turkish dominions. Here the poor Jews, though not suffered to enter the mosque, may be seen from without, gazing in silent sorrow on the foundations which once sustained the temple their fathers gloried in, and where was afterwards erected, by King Herod, the synagogue in which

the Saviour so often preached to the unbelieving Scribes and Pharisees.

There are numerous Roman Catholic churches and convents in and around Jerusalem, and recently a Church of England chapel was erected, and a Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem regularly nominated.

"On the eastern side of Mount Moriah, about two miles distant from Jerusalem, lies Bethany; and Bethany is a lovely spot, though but a scene of ruin and poverty. It is inhabited by a few families of Arabs, who gain a scanty subsistence from their flocks and the slender cultivation round about. Though occupying an elevated site, it is yet overshadowed on the north and west by the Mount of Olives, and, looking towards the south-east, presents a view of parts of the plain of Jordan and the Dead Sea. It is rather thickly surrounded and interspersed with fig, almond, olive, and pomegranate trees; and though the soil is good, yet for the most part it lies miserably neglected. The place has an aspect of most charming seclusion. It was the home of Martha, of Mary, and of Lazarus; and it was our blessed Lord's chosen and beloved place of resort. The descent to the tomb, shown as that from which Lazarus issued on that most solemn occasion when, at the command of Jesus, he arose from the dead, is made by twenty-six steps, formed from the rock in which the tomb itself has been cut. It is perfectly dark, and can be explored only by the light of tapers. The steps lead to a chamber of perhaps twelve feet square, and of sufficient height for a person to stand without stooping. From this there is another descent communicating with a smaller vault, but of sufficient size to hold three or four bodies. This latter is said to be the place of sepulture from which the resurrection of Lazarus was effected. I have no satisfactory grounds on which to doubt the identity of this tomb. But, whether the tradition be rightly founded or not, there is no doubt that it exhibits the *kind* of tomb in which the dead body of Lazarus was laid."*

The approach towards Napalase, or Sychar, is through a valley of considerable breadth, situated between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim. There is nothing in the Holy Land finer than the view of Sychar from the surrounding heights. As the traveller descends from the hills, it appears luxuriantly

* Extracted from "A Pastor's Memorial of the Holy Land."

embosomed in the most delightful and fragrant bowers. When within a few hundred yards of its walls, the city breaks into view—a charming object, with its graceful minarets piercing above the richest foliage which decorates this bold and beautiful valley. But, to retain a pleasant recollection of Sychar, you should not enter its walls, as the beauty of its exterior is likely to be forgotten in the annoyance from its dirty, narrow streets. Near Sychar is still to be seen Jacob's Well, honoured not only as the enduring work of the ancient patriarch, but hallowed as the resting-place of our Divine Lord when he conversed with the woman of Samaria. It is at this day, as it was three thousand six hundred years ago, *a deep well of cool, delicious water.*

Not far distant from this ancient well is the tomb of the patriarch Joseph, and near to it is Mount Ephraim, where the mortal remains of Eleazar and of Joshua were deposited. Moving onward, the traveller enters Galilee, passes Mount Tabor, and ascends the rocky heights which encompass Nazareth, the retired abode chosen by Joseph nearly nineteen centuries ago, on his return from Egypt with the child Jesus and his mother. Its mountainous position renders it to this day secluded and difficult of access. "*Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?*" was a proverb in the days of Christ's ministry. The extreme seclusion of its site had made Nazareth in those ages the resort of the bad and doubtful characters of Galilee.

At present, the locality has an especial interest for the Christian, from the remembrance, that here, amid those hills and valleys, our Divine Master spent his boyhood and youth. In the town of Nazareth, in the humble occupation of a carpenter, he laboured for years, witnessing and feeling the privations of the poor, laborious artisan.

Nazareth of this day is generally well built, with flat-roofed stone houses. Its principal building is a Latin convent. The church belonging to it, a very handsome edifice, is erected over the grotto or cave in which, tradition says, the Virgin Mary took up her residence. They also show what is called the workshop of Joseph, and the synagogue where Christ read and expounded the Scriptures to the Jews, at present a church.

The valley of the Jordan, averaging about fifteen miles wide, most of which once teemed with human inhabitants

and luxuriant vegetation, is now chiefly an arid sandy plain; but the immediate banks of the river present a picture more in unison with its ancient beauty. There the oleander is found in all its splendour, intermixing its dark foliage with the tamarisk and other tall shrubs, which form a most lovely bright fringe to this celebrated river.

The Jordan has its source a few miles north of Banias (the ancient Cæsarea Philippi), in a small pool on the western slope of Mount Hermon, the highest point of the Anti-Libanus of antiquity. It pursues its course southward along the great Syrian valley, thence it passes through the waters of Merom and the Sea of Galilee, and finally enters that bitter reservoir, the Dead Sea. Its whole length is about one hundred and fifty miles. The bed of the river is deep, and its course extremely rapid.

QUESTIONS.—By whom is Palestine governed? What effect has Turkish rule had on the industry and enterprise of the people? What part do the Arabs act in Palestine? How are the towns formerly occupied by the ancient Israelites now circumstanced? Which are the principal ones at present habitable? What can you tell of the site of Capernaum? What of Bethsaida and Chorazin? How far is Bethlehem from Jerusalem? and how situated? What is the principal circumstance which gives celebrity to Bethlehem? From what did Bethlehem receive its name? What king was born there? What is the present aspect of Jerusalem? By whom, and when, was the city destroyed? Where is situated the Mosque of Omar? What of Christian churches in Jerusalem? Where and how is Bethany situated? What is its present aspect? What is the appearance of Sychar when viewed from the neighbouring hills? What of Jacob's Well? What celebrated Israelites are entombed in its neighbourhood? Where is Nazareth situated? What was its former character? and what is its present aspect? For what is Nazareth especially famous? Describe the valley of the Jordan. Where does the Jordan rise? and how far does it run?

ANTIQUE REMAINS AND CURIOSITIES OF AFRICA.

THE principal curiosities of Africa are concentrated in Egypt and Nubia. The antique works of art throughout the valley of the Nile exceed, in magnitude of design and dimensions, all other human structures the world can display. The greatest erections of Greece, of Rome, or of Britain, are diminutive in comparison. In grace and beauty, however, the architecture of those nations far exceeds that of the Egyptians. The pyramids, the tombs, the temples, the obelisks, and the excavations of Egypt are so stupendous

to fill the mind with utter amazement, when reflecting on the astonishing remains now existing in the valley of the Nile, as the work of human hands.

We have no certain historic records informing us to what people Egypt is indebted for those gigantic products of human ingenuity, or what mechanical powers were brought to bear in elevating the massive rocks of which some of them are composed; and it would seem from their writings that the learned and inquiring Greeks, two thousand years ago, knew but little more of their erection and design than we do. The Grecian historian Herodotus, who lived 444 years before the Christian era, speaks of them as involved in mystery, though, it is true, he gives us some details which he collected in Egypt relative to the two largest pyramids. The Egyptians of that day told him that the Great Pyramid was erected by an ancient king called Cheops, as his place of sepulture; that a hundred thousand men were occupied for thirty years in the quarrying of the stones, in the formation of the road leading to the place, in the excavations underneath, and, ultimately, in raising the great superstructure. Cheops they represented as a most cruel and tyrannical monarch, who made slaves of the people; and his brother, Cephrenes, who succeeded, was stated to have been just as bad. He also built a pyramid, second in size to that of Cheops.

From further circumstances mentioned by Herodotus and others, it is the opinion of some antiquarians that Cheops and Cephrenes belonged to a race of Philistine conquerors, who took possession of Egypt, and tyrannised over the people for upwards of two hundred years; that they were ultimately driven out; and that the Pharaoh dynasty was established, previous to the government of Joseph in Egypt. These Philistine monarchs were called "Shepherd Kings." Hence, so great was the detestation with which *shepherds* were regarded in Joseph's day, that his brethren had to reside in a place apart from the other inhabitants; "for every shepherd," said that ruler, "is an abomination to the Egyptians."

The greatest of the pyramids—that of Cheops—is eight hundred feet square, covering a surface of about eleven acres. The plan of the pyramids is that of a perfect square; the continuation of square upon square, each contracting in certain dimensions, gives the appearance of huge steps, till, step by step, the highest elevation is reached, where you stand upon

a small platform, the eleven acres having contracted to a space about thirty feet square, which, from below, has the appearance of a point, though in fact it constitutes a flat surface, on which a large party can be safely accommodated. From this elevated platform you look down upon the rich valley of the Nile, and a long range of pyramids and tombs, extending by the edge of the Lybian desert to the ruined city of Memphis.

To the east of the pyramids, almost covered by the accumulated sands of the desert, rises a famous sculptured figure called the Sphinx. It represents a colossal lion, with a human face and bust: the body is about one hundred and twenty feet in length; the face, from the point of the chin to the top of the forehead, measures about twenty-eight feet. All this is sculptured out of one solid piece of rock: the limbs, however, are not of the same. The Sphinx is in a recumbent position, so that the paws extend fifty feet beyond the body.

Obelisks are found in various places throughout Egypt. From time to time many of them have been removed from their original positions in the ancient ruined cities to those of more modern date. Thus the great obelisk at Alexandria, called Cleopatra's Needle, is supposed to have been conveyed thither from Memphis or Thebes, to adorn the entrance to the Alexandrian palace. Its dimensions are sixty-four feet in length, and eight feet square at the base, whence it gradually tapers to a blunt point. Like all the other obelisks, it is composed of one entire stone, covered over with hieroglyphics.

The Roman emperors removed several of those pillars to grace the imperial capital; and of so durable a character are the works of the ancient Egyptians, that one of those obelisks, then deemed an antique curiosity, brought from Egypt by Augustus, and another brought by Constantine, are at the present day among the most perfect antiquities of Rome.

The ruins of Thebes, once the Egyptian metropolis, exhibit some of the grandest antique works of art on the earth. Memphis, the more ancient capital, and the seat of government during the dynasty of the Pharaohs, is now in such utter ruin, and so much covered by the encroachment of sand from the Lybian desert, that but few traces of its extent and grandeur are perceptible.

"Here exiled Joseph rose to wealth and fame,
And, bent with years, the trembling Israel came.
Yonder, in Goshen, toiled with many a sigh
Their countless sons, and mourned for days gone by;
And, far away, where sweeps the Red Sea shore,
Lies the long track their myriads hurried o'er,
When blazed the fiery cloud o'er mount and plain,
And midnight winds rolled back th' obedient main;
While Pharaoh, following through the parted wave,
Found in these depths Heaven's vengeance and a grave.

"But Memphis' kings are less than ashes now—
The crowns e'en dust that decked each royal brow.
Goshen, where Israel toiled, no trace retains
Of all the towers they built, when scourged in chains:
No vestige meets the pilgrim's curious gaze;
O'er Memphis' site the turban'd robber strays:
Each wall is razed, each pillar'd shrine o'erthrown;
The sands drift on, the desert breezes moan.
Shades of the Pharaohs! rise from marble sleep,
And o'er your glorious city bend and weep!" *

Thebes, which afterwards superseded Memphis as the Egyptian metropolis and seat of government, is now a magnificent ruin, but exhibits more remains of former grandeur than its predecessor.

The ruins in Nubia, the ancient Ethiopia, are most interesting to antiquarians, but so difficult of access, from the accumulation of sand in and around them, that they are but imperfectly known.

"Far down in Nubia's waste grey temples stand,
Tottering with age, each doorway choked with sand;
And, further on, in groups against the sky,
Long lines of pyramids ascend on high,
By all forsaken, save by beasts of prey,
And that dark bird† worshipped in ancient day.
And here stood Ethiop's city,‡ once arrayed
In power and pomp, that sun-bright Afric swayed.
Home of young Learning! cradle of young Art!
Where keen Discovery traced her mazy chart:
Land, far and wide that sent adventurers forth;
Peopled the South, refined the savage North;
Launched her bold pilots o'er the Indian wave,
And placed her gods in many a temple cave.
Long ere Columbus sought the Western world,
There was the daring Ethiop's flag unfurled.

* Extracted from "Ruins of Many Lands."
† The sacred Ibis. ‡ Meroë.

'Tis no vain dream, for still that distant shore
Boasts many a pyramid and temple hoar,
Such as in Nubia's trackless wastes are shown,
Strange language traced on each gigantic stone:
The tombs like shaped, the sculptures vast and grand—
A wondrous link between each far-off land."

When you read what follows, respecting the ruins in Central America, you will more clearly understand the last few lines quoted above.

QUESTIONS.—Where are the principal curiosities of Africa concentrated? Of what do the antique remains in the valley of the Nile consist? Have we any certain knowledge of the date of the erection of the Pyramids? What does Herodotus say respecting them? How long before the Christian era did Herodotus live? and to what country did he belong? After whom was the largest Egyptian pyramid named? To what race of kings is it supposed Cheops belonged? When did the Shepherd Kings conquer Egypt? What are the dimensions of the pyramid of Cheops? Where is the Sphinx situated? Describe it. What do you know of Egyptian obelisks? Can you mention any fact which exhibits the great durability of Egyptian sculpture? What was the most ancient capital of Egypt? and where situated? What can you tell of Memphis at present? What of Thebes? What can you tell of the ruins in Nubia?

ANTIQUE REMAINS AND CURIOSITIES OF AMERICA.

GREAT CAVERN OF KENTUCKY—RUINS IN CENTRAL AMERICA—UXMAL—CAPAN—PALENQUE.

IN America, where mountains,* rivers, and lakes are on a scale of magnificent dimensions unknown to other parts of the earth, we naturally calculate on finding waterfalls and caverns of corresponding magnitude; and here we are not disappointed. The Falls of the river Niagara, precipitating the surplus waters of Lake Erie in its course to Lake Ontario, constitute the mightiest cataract in the world; and the Great Cavern of Kentucky exceeds in dimensions all known caverns, quite as much as do the Falls of Niagara all other waterfalls. Exploring expeditions have been made throughout the avenues and immense chambers of this subterranean expanse for nineteen hours in succession; and we are told by Dr. Ward that those nineteen hours of subterranean travel

* The Himalaya Mountains of Asia are an exception.

were insufficient to enable him to visit all the sections of this huge cave. I shall give you a few particulars extracted from the doctor's statement.

"The chief area, or city, as it is called, is six miles from the entrance, where the party took leave of the light of day. The avenue throughout that six miles is from sixty to one hundred feet in height, of a similar width, and nearly on a level.

"When," continues the doctor, "I reached this immense area, which contains upwards of eight acres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole, I was struck dumb with astonishment. Nothing can be more sublime and grand than this place, of which but a faint idea can be conveyed, covered with one solid arch at least one hundred feet high, and to all appearance entire."

After entering this great expanse, Dr. Ward perceived five large avenues leading from it, from sixty to one hundred feet in width, and about forty in height. The stone walls are arched, and from forty to eighty feet perpendicular before the commencement of the arch.

Hour after hour was spent in following the windings of those grand avenues which lead from one great area to another, in some of which spars and stalactites of surprising beauty were displayed. One is called the Star Chamber, from the sparkling gems which stud its magnificent canopy, as they reflect back the light of the gleaming torches from beneath; and we are told of the Haunted Chamber, thus named from the startling echoes it sends forth.

In one of the chambers a mummy was discovered, which, with the apparel, jewels, music, &c. by which it was accompanied, were deposited in the Washington Museum. It has been supposed by some that this mummy belonged to the extinct people who erected the ruined cities of Central America; but on this point it would be well for you to make further inquiry. We shall now turn to those celebrated ruined cities.

In different parts of Central America, and in Mexico, are found the remains of towers and cities, some of great extent, differing in character from any of the buildings erected either by the Mexicans or Peruvians who occupied the country when the Spaniards first entered it. Antiquarians have been *puzzled, yet* deeply interested, by these discoveries. They

have led to numerous speculations as to the people to whom they owe their origin. The style of architecture, the sculptured figures, the hieroglyphics, and the square pyramids with their angles directed to the four cardinal points, all suggest Ethiopia or Egypt as the fatherland of those early colonists.

That America was known to the Phœnicians and to the Ethiopians, and that they maintained intercourse with these central regions, is now regarded as most probable. There seems also ground to favour the conclusion, that the Ophir to which King Solomon and the King of Tyre sent their ships for gold was no other than Mexico, or the adjacent coasts of California. The fleets which sailed for that long unknown golden region are stated in the Bible to have been absent on those expeditions three years—a period well corresponding with the long voyage to and fro across the Indian and the Pacific Oceans, taking into account the delays consequent on collecting a cargo. We do not, however, mention these as *ascertained facts*, but only as probable *conjectures*, that should awaken investigation, which might ultimately lead to more certainty.*

The ruins of Uxmal, in Yucatan, exhibit the remains of a large city, graced by temples and pyramids, which were, when discovered, almost hidden by the luxuriant vegetation that had grown around them. This has since been in some degree removed, disclosing to view many large buildings adorned with elaborate sculptures and hieroglyphics.

"The dense wild wood that hid the royal seat,
The lofty palms that choked the winding street,
Man's hand hath felled, and now in day's fair light
Uxmal's broad ruins burst upon the sight.
City! whose date, whose builders, are unknown,
Gracing the wild, mysterious and alone:
Unchronicled thy name on history's page,
No legend left our fancies to engage.
Gazing around, we task the busy brain,
And who thy dwellers were demand in vain.
That house, where burned the sacred fire, may tell
Of Eastern climes, where Magi wove their spell;

* The impracticability of navigating those seas, unaided by the mariner's compass, will suggest itself to every one who is not aware that the compass was known to the Chinese from the remotest antiquity, and, most probably, also to the Arabians, Egyptians, and Phœnicians. It is now generally admitted that it was Marco Polo who introduced it into Europe, on his return from China in 1260.

While the tall pyramid, with temple crowned,
And sculptured forms with flowing girdles bound,
Speak of the Nile. Vain dreams! the mind is lost,
And on a shoreless sea of fancies tossed.

"Yet Uxmal's ruins no dark aspect wear:
Beauty and Grace with Time are struggling there.
The smooth stone palace rears its front of white;
Its chequered floors, broad courts, are bathed in light;
Flowers deck the pyramid's high mouldering side;
On many a wall the aloe lifts its pride."

On the left bank of the beautifully-wooded river Capán, which falls into the Bay of Honduras, is situated a group of most remarkable ruins, among which are the walls of what is supposed to be a temple, six hundred and twenty-four feet in length. The entire city seems to have been dedicated to the exercise of religious rites. Pillars ascend through the trees in every direction, varying from fifteen to twenty-five feet in height. Before every pillar stands a flat stone altar, evidently for the purpose of sacrifice. "Some of these pillars," says Stephens, "retain traces of red paint,—the sacred colour of the Egyptians, as seen on the Sphinx and other sculptures in Egypt."

About seven miles from the village of Palenque (Central America) have been discovered the ruins of a large and magnificent city. That which is called the Palace is the remains of a strikingly fine edifice, of great extent; and well-executed sculpture adorns many of its piers. Stone temples and pyramids in great numbers are scattered over a wide expanse around; but neither name, nor any historical tradition as to the former inhabitants of this place, exists. It is now called the Ruins of Palenque.*

The largest of the Mexican pyramids is that of Cholula. It is built of bricks, and rises in four broad terraces to the height of one hundred and seventy-seven feet, with a platform on the summit 50,000 feet square; each terrace is ascended by narrow steps. This immense pile measures at the base each way 1,440 feet, being nearly double the area of the pyramid of Cheops in Egypt.

QUESTIONS.—What can you tell of the Falls of Niagara? Where is the largest cavern in the known world? What can you tell respecting the size of this cavern? Do you know any space that you think would correspond with the great area in the Kentucky Cavern? In what section of

* *For further information relative to the ruins in those beautiful regions, see "Stephens's Central America."*

America have the ruined cities been found which have occasioned so much speculation among antiquarians? With what architectural remains of the Eastern hemisphere do these erections most correspond? What are the conclusions that have been deduced from this correspondence? Where is the largest American pyramid? What is the difference in height between the pyramid of Cholula and that of Cheops in Egypt? What in the area which they occupy at the base? What of the ruins at Uxmal? What can you tell of the ruins of Capán? What of those at Palenque?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

MOUNTAINS.

WHEN tracing rivers to their sources, you must have observed that they usually originate either in lakes or mountainous districts. Much more rain falls on mountains than on plains; for high hills intercept the clouds in their passage through the air, and cause them to fall in rain, hail, or snow, according to the state of the atmosphere. The moisture produced in this way penetrates through the pores of the mountains, and is collected in deep underground cavities, from which originate springs, brooks, and rivers; for, when those underground reservoirs overflow, the water rises to the surface in what we term springs. If the spring rises in a deep valley, surrounded on all sides, it becomes a lake, the overflowing of which at length, finding an outlet, becomes a stream, which, following the declivity of the ground, and uniting with other streamlets, gradually swells into a river.

The influence which the composition of mountains has in determining the character of a country is strikingly exhibited in the following extract from the *Penny Magazine:*

"The hills are the bones of a country, and determine its form just as the bones of an animal do; for according to the direction of the hills must be the course of the rivers. If the hills come very near the sea, it makes the rivers very short, and their course very rapid; if they are a long way from the sea, it makes the rivers long and gentle. But rivers of the latter sort are generally navigable, and become so large near the sea as to be capable of receiving ships of large size. Here, then, towns will be built, and these towns will become rich and populous, and so will acquire popular importance. Again, on the nature of the hills depend the mineral riches of a country. If they are composed of granite or slate; they may contain gold, silver, tin, and copper. If they

are composed of the limestone of Derbyshire or Durham, they are very likely to have lead mines: if of the sand or grit stone of Northumberland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, it is probable that there will be coal at no great distance.

"On the contrary, if they are made up of the yellow limestone of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire, or of chalk, like the hills in Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire, or of clay, like those about London, it is quite certain that they will contain neither coal nor lead, nor any valuable mineral whatsoever. But on the mineral wealth of a country, and particularly on its having coal, or not having it, depends the nature of the employment of its inhabitants. Manufactories are sure to follow coal; whereas, in all those districts of England where there is no coal—that is, in all the countries to the south-east of a line drawn from the Wash in Lincolnshire to Plymouth—there are few manufactures, but the great bulk of the people are employed in agriculture.

"Thus, then, on the direction and composition of the hills of a country depend, first of all, the size and character of its rivers. On the character of its rivers depend the situation and importance of its towns, and its greater or less facilities for internal communication and foreign trade."

ESTIMATED LENGTH OF MOUNTAIN CHAINS IN MILES.

The Andes, the Mexican, and the Rocky Mountains, upwards of 10,000 miles.

The Altai Mountains, 5,000.

The Mountains of the Moon, probably 2,000.

The Ural, Atlas, and Himalaya ranges, about 1,500 miles.

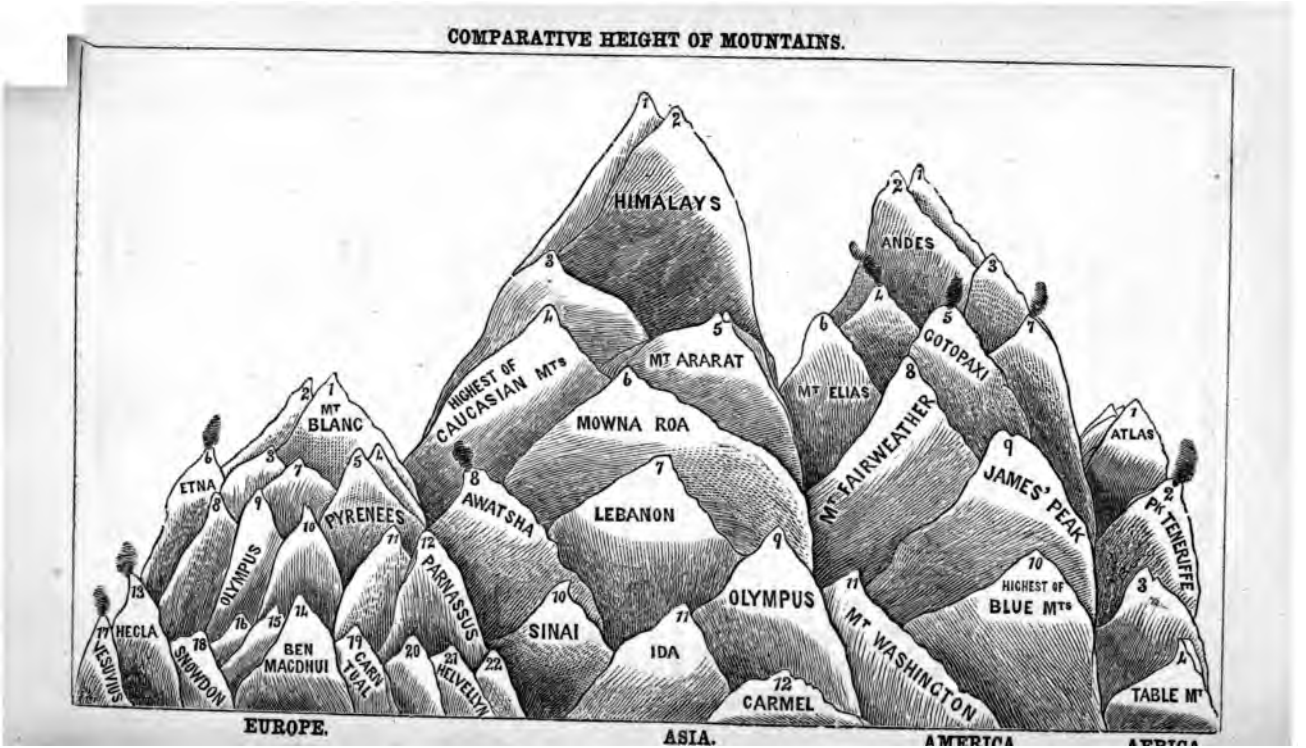
The Dofrine Mountains, about 1,000.

The Caucasian range, the Alps, and the Apennines, from 600 to 700 miles.

The Carpathian Mountains, about 500.

The Pyrenees, about 250.

QUESTIONS.—Where high mountains approach the sea, are rivers that flow in that direction navigable? Why not? Give examples. Can you state generally the great importance of mountains? In what part of the world does the longest mountain chain exist? By what names are the different parts of that great range designated? About what length is the Atlas range? Can you name any mountain chains in Europe and Asia which correspond in length with the Atlas Mountains? Do the Dofrine Mountains or the Alps form the longer chain? What difference is there in length between the Altai Mountains and the Carpathians? What is the length of the Pyrenees chain? Which is the second longest chain of mountains in the world? and where situated?


COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.
HIMALAYS
ANDES
MT BLANC
HIGHEST OF CAUCASIAN MTS
MT ARARAT
MOWNA ROA
MT ELIAS
COTOPAXI
ATLAS
ETNA
AWATSHA
LEBANON
MT FAIRWEATHER
JAMES' PEAK
PYRENEES
PK TENERIFFE
OLYMPUS
PARNASSUS
HIGHEST OF BLUE MTS
HECLA
SINAI
IDA
OLYMPUS
MT WASHINGTON
VESUVIUS
SNOWDON
BEN MACDHUI
CARN TUAL
HELVELLYN
CARMEL
TABLE MT
EUROPE.
ASIA.
AMERICA

ELEVATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

EUROPE.

	Mountain.	Chain.	Country.	Feet above the sea.
1.	Mont Blanc	Alps	Savoy	15,668
2.	Mont Rosa	Alps	Switzerland	15,527
3.	Simplon	Alps	Switzerland	11,542
4.	Maladetta	Pyrenees	Spain	11,436
5.	Mont Perdu	Pyrenees	France	11,168
6.	Mount Etna*	....	Sicily	10,870
7.	Mont St. Gothard	Alps	Switzerland	10,605
8.	Ruska	Carpathians	Hungary	9,912
9.	Olympus	....	Greece	9,754
10.	Mount Corno	Apennines	Italy	9,523
11.	Snechatten	Dofrines	Norway	8,122
12.	Parnassus	....	Greece	8,068
13.	Hecla*	....	Iceland	5,110
14.	Ben Macdhui	Grampians	Scotland	4,390
15.	Ben Nevis	....	Scotland	4,373
16.	Cairngorm	Grampians	Scotland	4,095
17.	Vesuvius*	....	Naples	3,932
18.	Snowdon	....	Wales	3,571
19.	Carn Tual	Magillicuddy's Reeks	Ireland	3,410
20.	Ben Lomond	Grampians	Scotland	3,262
21.	Helvellyn	....	England	3,055
22.	Skiddaw	....	England	3,022

ASIA.

1.	Dhawalagiri	Himalayas	Hindostan	28,074
2.	Chamalri	Himalayas	Hindostan	27,210
3.	Highest peak of Hindoo-Klash	....	North of Cabul	20,000
4.	Elburz	Caucasus	Circassia	17,796
5.	Ararat	....	Armenia	17,359
6.	Mowna Roa	....	Sandwich Islands	15,988
7.	Highest peak of Lebanon	....	Palestine	11,050
8.	Awataha*	....	Kamtschatka	9,600
9.	Olympus	....	Asia Minor	9,100
10.	Sinai	....	Arabia	7,887
11.	Mount Ida	....	Asia Minor	5,292
12.	Carmel	....	Palestine	2,250

AMERICA.

1.	Sorata	Andes	Bolivia	25,250
2.	Illimani	Andes	Bolivia	24,200
3.	Chimborazo	Andes	Colombia	21,436
4.	Cayambe*	Andes	Colombia	19,625
5.	Cotopaxi*	Andes	Colombia	18,878
6.	Mount St. Elias	....	North America	17,863
7.	Popocatapete*	....	Mexico	17,780
8.	Mount Fairweather	....	North America	14,736
9.	James's Peak	Rocky Mountains	United States	11,500
10.	Highest peak of Blue Mountains	....	Jamaica	7,278
11.	Mount Washington	Alleghanies	United States	6,634

AFRICA.

1.	Mount Hentes	Atlas Range	Morocco	15,000
2.	Peak of Teneriffe*	....	Canaries	12,176
3.	Pico Ruivo	....	Madeira	6,233
4.	Table Mountain	....	Cape Colony	3,582

* The mountains marked thus * are volcanoes.

In connexion with the frontispiece, which exhibits the comparative height of the principal mountains, it is necessary for you to study the preceding table. From it you can learn the specific height of each mountain. But here let us observe, that we should not quarrel with any authority for maintaining that a mountain is a few feet higher or lower than our standard, for on this question there are a variety of statements. All we can do is, to adopt those altitudes latterly regarded as most correct.

QUESTIONS.—What are the name and elevation of the highest mountain in the world? and to what range does it belong? The name and elevation of the highest of the Andes? Of the Alps? Pyrenees? Dofrine? What are the elevation and situation of the highest volcano? What the altitude and name of the highest European volcano? What is the altitude of the highest mountain in England? Scotland? Wales? Ireland? What is the altitude of Mount Sinai? and where situated? Of Carmel? Of Lebanon? Mount Ararat? Peak of Teneriffe? Which is the second highest mountain in Europe? What is the altitude of Mont Perdu? and where is it situated?

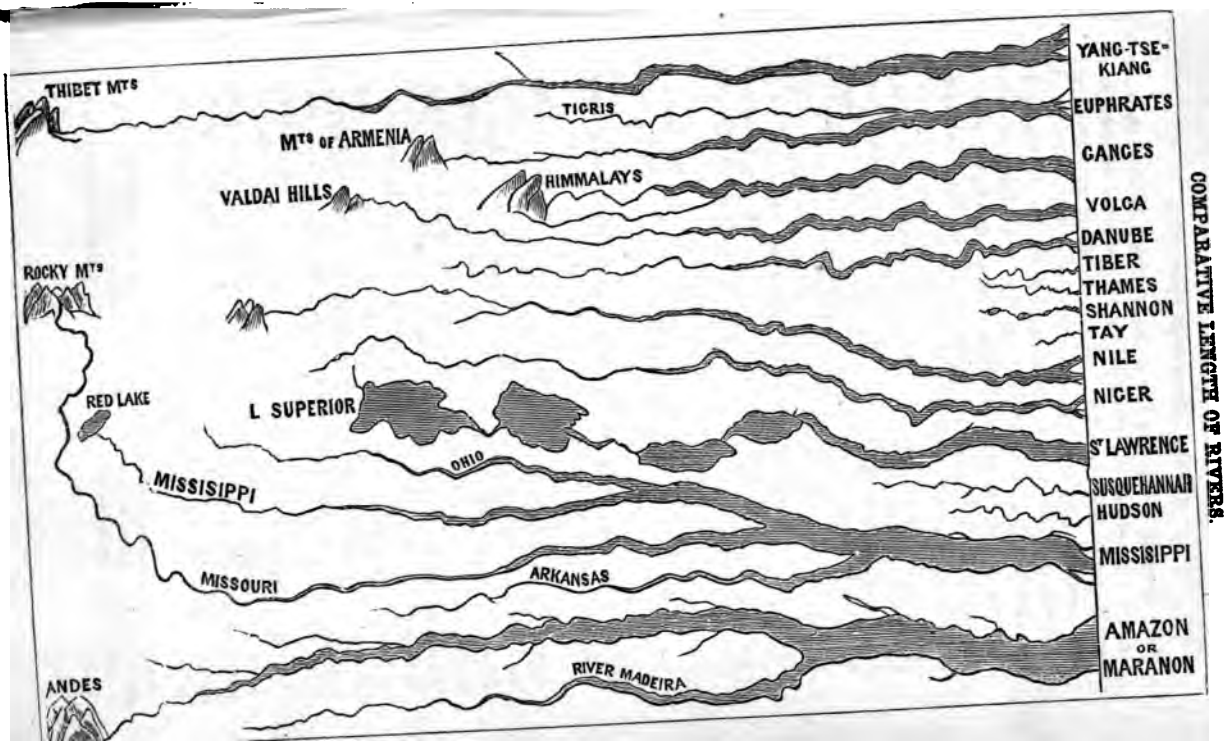
RIVERS.*

RIVERS, as was shown in a preceding chapter, have their origin in mountainous and elevated regions.

The magnitude and character of rivers, generally speaking, depend upon the elevation of the mountains from which they derive their source, and the extent and nature † of the country drained by them and their tributaries. This will be evident, if we look at the basins, or extent of country, drained by the American and other great rivers, as represented on globes and maps. The area drained by the Amazon and its branches is nearly equal to the whole continent of Europe; and the basins of the Mississippi and La Plata are also of vast extent, though neither of them amounts to half the magnitude of the basin of the Amazon. It is almost unnecessary to observe that the mountain ranges from which the great rivers of America derive their sources are the most extensive and among the most elevated in the world. In the Old World, also, it will be found that the great rivers have their origin in the principal mountain ranges.

* The succeeding remarks on rivers, lakes, climate, and temperature, have been extracted from Professor Sullivan's "Geography Generalised."

† *Nature* of the country: that is, according to the humidity of the soil and climate.


THIBET MTS
MTS OF ARMENIA
VALDAI HILLS
TIGRIS
HIMMALAYS
ROCKY MTS
RED LAKE
L SUPERIOR
OHIO
MISSISIPPI
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
RIVER MADEIRA
ANDES
YANG-TSE-KIANG
EUPHRATES
GANGES
VOLGA
DANUBE
TIBER
THAMES
SHANNON
TAY
NILE
NIGER
ST LAWRENCE
SUSQUEHANNAH
HUDSON
MISSISIPPI
AMAZON OR MARANON
COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF RIVERS.

The velocity of rivers is, generally speaking, in proportion to the declivity of the ground over which they flow. When they meet with sudden declivities, Rapids are formed; when with abrupt or precipitous descents, Cascades and Cataracts.

The velocity of rivers is also accelerated by the quantity of water which they convey. Hence, the deeper a river is in proportion to its breadth, the quicker is its motion; for the greater will be the pressure of the particles of water from behind upon those that precede. In fact, it is the pressure of the particles of water upon each other, not only from behind, but from above* also, that often carries rivers along level and extensive plains. Thus the Amazon, for the last two hundred leagues of its course, has a descent of only ten and a-half feet, that is, one-twenty-seventh part of an inch for every thousand feet of that distance. For a considerable part of its course the Paraguay descends only one thirty-third of an inch in a mile, and the Ganges but nine inches.

Most of the large rivers discharge their waters into the sea by several mouths, as the Nile, the Ganges, the Volga, the Niger, the Orinoco, and the Rhine. Some have only one mouth, as the La Plata, and the St. Lawrence: the mouth or estuary of the La Plata is one hundred and fifty miles wide.

Some rivers are subject to periodical floods, as the Nile, the Ganges, the Indus, and the Mississippi. These floods are produced by the heavy rains which fall during the wet season, particularly in the torrid zone, and by the annual melting of the snow on the mountains from which the rivers derive their sources. The annual overflow of the Nile was considered a mystery by the ancients, because in Egypt no rain falls. But, "Nature well known, no prodigies remain," —the periodical overflow of the Nile is no longer considered a mystery.

The floods of rivers, particularly in the torrid zone, are often most destructive to life and property. The great flood of the Ganges, in 1822, destroyed, it was estimated, from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand persons, and swept

* The pressure of the particles from above, or, in other words, the force of gravity alone, will cause water to flow in a horizontal bed. Hence, the velocity of the water in a river or canal may be accelerated by increasing the depth, without adding to the breadth.

away several entire villages. At the same time, these floods serve to irrigate and fertilize soils which would otherwise be sterile and unproductive, by spreading over them deposits of vegetable mud and slime. It is thus that Egypt is rescued by its noble river from the sands of the Lybian desert;* and to the *gladdening* and happy effects produced by its floods the ancient Euphrates is indebted for its name.†

QUESTIONS.—Whence do rivers usually originate? On what do the size and character of a river depend? Where is the source, and what the length, of the greatest river in the world? What extent of country does the Amazon drain? Name its principal northern tributaries; of its southern tributaries. What is meant by the *basin* of a river? On what does the velocity of a river depend? How are cascades and cataracts formed? What produces periodical floods in some rivers? What rivers can you name that are liable to such floods? What is the utility of them? Can you mention any instance of desolation resulting from their excess? Where is to be found the longest stream in the world? Where its most distant source? Source of the Mississippi branch? Ohio? Arkansas? Red River? Platte? What is the length of the St. Lawrence? Name the most important towns situated on it. What are the name and estimated length of the greatest river in Asia? Where does it rise? and where terminate? Describe the course of the Ganges. Of the Euphrates. The Tigris. Nile. Niger. Volga. Danube. Tiber. Thames. Tay Shannon.

CLASSIFICATION OF RIVERS.

THE principal Rivers in the world may be divided into TEN CLASSES, according to their lengths, ‡ as in the following table

First class.—Rivers between 3,000 and 4,000 miles long: as the Amazon, 3,350; the Mississippi, with the Missouri, 4,000.

Second class.—Rivers from 2,000 to 3,000 miles long: as the Yang-tse-Kiang, or Kiang-ku, 2,900; the Nile, 2,750; the Hoang-ho, 2,630; the Obi, 2,550; the Yenisei, 2,500; the Niger, 2,300; the La Plata, with the Paraguay, 2,300;

* The Nile, which marks the extent of fertility by the measure of its inundations.—GIBBON.

† From a Greek word, which signifies to *make glad.*

‡ The authorities are no more agreed about the lengths of rivers than they are about the heights of mountains: nor is it to be expected that they should; for the sources of many of them are still unknown. Except for the *European* rivers, the lengths given are, for the most part, mere estimates. The learner should be required to trace these rivers on the maps of the countries through which they flow, from their *mouths* to their *sources*; noting their *tributaries*, the towns built upon them, &c.

the Volga, 2,040; the St. Lawrence (from Lake Superior), 2,000; the Maykaung or Cambodia, 2,000; the Arkansas, 2,000.

Third class.—Rivers from 2,000 to 1,500 miles in length: as the Amour or Sagalhien, 1,900; Mackenzie River, 1,900; the Danube, 1,800; the Orinoco, 1,800; the Madeira, 1,800; the Euphrates, 1,800; the Indus, 1,700; the Ganges, 1,650; the Burram pooter, 1,600; the Irrawaddy, 1,600; the Rio Bravo, or Del Norte, 1,500.

Fourth class.—Rivers from 1,500 to 1,200 miles in length: as the La Platte, Red River, Columbia, Nelson's River, and the Tocatins, about 1,400 miles each; the Ohio, 1,200; the Oxus, or Sihon, 1,200.

Fifth class.—Rivers from 1,200 to 1,000 miles in length: as the Dnieper, 1,140; the Don, 1,040; the Tenessee, Yellow-stone River, San Francisco, Colorado, Uruguay, Pilcomayo, and the Parana, about 1,000 each.

Sixth class.—Rivers from 1,000 to 800 miles in length: as the Sihon or Jaxartes, the Senegal, and the Tigris, about 950 each; the Gareep, or Orange River, 900; the Sutlej, 900; the Meinam, or River of Siam, 850; the Rhine, 840; the Magdalena, 800; the Godavery, 800.

Seventh class.—Rivers from 800 to 600 miles in length: as the Jumna, 780; the Northern Dwina, 750; the Gambia, 700; the Dniester, 700; the Elbe, 680; the Vistula, 650; the Susquehanna, 620; the Loire, 620.

Eighth class.—Rivers from 600 to 400 miles long: as the Oder, 580; the Theiss, 570; the Southern Dwina, 570; the Tagus, 550; the Niemen, 515; the Meuse, 511; the Bug, 470; the Rhone, 460; the Guadiana, 460; the Seine, 450; the Saave, 450; the Weser, 440; the Pruth, 430; the Po, 410; the Douro, 510; the Ebro, 400; the Garonne, 400.

Ninth class.—Rivers from 400 to 300 miles long: as the Connecticut River, 380; the Drave, 380; the Guadalquivir,* 340; the Delaware, 320; the Hudson, 300; the Glommen, 300; the Mayne, 300; the Tornea, 300.

Tenth class.—Rivers from 300 to 200 miles in length: as the Thames, the Shannon, the Severn, and the Tiber, about 200 miles each.

* *Guadalquivir*, the ancient Boetis. The Arabs gave it this name, which means the *great river;* for so it must have appeared to them. In the arid plains of Arabia there are no rivers deserving the name; nor in northern Africa, from which they passed over into Spain.

LAKES.

LAKES may be divided into four distinct kinds. The *first* class consists of those which neither receive nor give out streams of water. Lakes of this class are usually very small, and are supposed to be the craters of extinct volcanoes.

The *second* class consists of those which receive no running water, but which give out rivers or streams. Such lakes are formed and fed by springs and internal reservoirs.

The *third* and largest class of lakes consist of those which both receive and give out rivers and streams of water: as the great American lakes, the lakes of Ladoga, Onega, Constance, Baïkal, &c. Several lakes of this kind may be considered as expansions of the rivers which flow through them. The great lakes of North America may be considered as expansions of the St. Lawrence; Geneva, of the Rhone; Constance, of the Rhine; Lake Dembea, of the Abyssinian Nile; Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, of the Shannon.

The *fourth* class consists of those which receive streams, and often large rivers, but which have no visible outlet: as the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Aral, and Lake Tchad in Africa. The superfluous waters of such lakes are carried off either by evaporation or by subterranean channels.

Lakes of the fourth class are usually salt, as the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Aral, and Urumea, one of the largest lakes in Persia. In hot countries, and in the dry and desert regions of Asia, Africa, and America, salt lakes are often found, which, evaporating during the hot season, leave saline incrustations upon their beds, by which the natives are abundantly snpplied with salt.

Some lakes contain asphalt, and some natron or soda, which collects on the bottom. The most celebrated are the Dead Sea in Palestine, and six natron lakes of Egypt, which furnish large quantities for commerce.

In Maracaibo (South America) there is a lake which deposits more than one thousand pounds of natron in two years, which is taken up from the bottom by Indian divers. There are some lakes of this nature in Hungary. Some lakes appear and disappear periodically, as Lake Cirknitz in Illyria, and Lake Xarayes on the Paraguay river. The latter, from

this circumstance, has been often drawn and effaced on the maps of South America. The appearance and disappearance of such lakes are produced by the increase or diminution of the sources from which they derive their waters.

We shall conclude this chapter by giving the estimated areas of the principal lakes in the world, in English miles.

Lakes.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Lakes.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Caspian Sea	120,000	Dembea	1130
Sea of Aral	40,000	Wetter	840
Lake Superior	24,000	Maeler	760
Baïkal	20,000	Lake Van	560
Huron	19,000	Dead Sea	340
Michigan	15,000	Palte†	300
Tchad	12,500	Geneva	240
Slave Lake	11,800	Constance	200
Great Bear Lake	10,300	Garda	180
Winnipeg	8000	Maggiore	150
Erie	8000	Balaton	150
Lagoda	6330	Lough Neagh	102
Ontario	5500	Neufchatel	66
Nicaragua	4800	Como	54
Titicaca*	4000	Lomond	21
Onega	3380	Ness	15
Wener	2135	Windermere	7½

QUESTIONS.—How are lakes classed? How is the first class supposed to have originated? The most usual class? Can you give instances of the third class? How do lakes of the fourth class generally differ from the others? Where are the natron lakes? What is said of Lake Cirknitz? And of Xarayes? How is this accounted for?

The largest lake in the world? Its area in square miles? The area of Lake Superior? Of Geneva? Lough Neagh? Windermere? What have you to observe with regard to Nicaragua?

* Titicaca, the largest of the South American lakes, is 12,795 feet above the level of the sea.

† Palte, in Thibet. This lake is in the form of a ring, between five and six miles broad, encompassing an island of about a hundred miles in diameter.

CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE.

THE operation of local causes prevents a uniformity of temperature being enjoyed by countries under the same latitude. The south of Labrador and north of Ireland, for instance, have the same latitude: that is, the distance from the equator is the same, and consequently the length of the day and night; yet the temperature, or degree of heat, enjoyed by these respective countries is very different.

In Table Bay, in Labrador, latitude 54°, the *mean* temperature is stated to be 32°, that is, at the freezing point; while in the same latitude in Ireland the mean temperature is nearly 50°.

The general principle, therefore, that the temperature of a place is in proportion to its latitude, or distance from the equator, is subject to great modifications. If a place is situated in mountainous or elevated regions, or in the proximity of unreclaimed countries or frozen seas, it will be found much colder than its latitude or distance from the equator would lead us to expect. But if, on the other hand, a place is in the vicinity of parched or sandy deserts, or in sheltered and sunny valleys, its temperature will be much higher than its distance from the equator would lead us to infer.

The city of Quito, for instance, though in the middle of the torrid zone, enjoys a moderate temperature, not exceeding in the mean, it is stated, 53°, which is about the mean temperature of the city of New York, in latitude 40° 42′, and of Amsterdam, which is still further from the equator, namely, 50° 22′. The moderate temperature of Quito is owing to the elevation of the plain in which it is situated, and to the cooling effects produced by the snow-capped mountains which encompass it, such as Chimborazo and Cotopaxi.

The *northern* parts of North America and of Asia are instances of the chilling effects produced by unreclaimed soils, proximity to frozen seas, and exposure to cold, bleak winds.

On the other hand, the north of Africa, the south of Europe, the Mediterranean Sea, Syria, and Asia Minor, in consequence of the heating effects produced by their proximity to the burning deserts of Africa and Arabia, have a

much higher temperature than their respective latitudes would lead us to expect.

Periodical and *prevailing winds* have a great effect upon climate. When they come from *warmer* regions, they increase the temperature of the countries over which they pass; and, when they come from *colder* regions, they decrease the temperature in proportion.

Large tracts of water, also, have considerable effect upon climate.

The temperature of water is much more equable than that of land; and hence islands and countries adjoining seas have a much more uniform climate. In summer their temperature is lower, and in winter higher, than their respective latitudes would lead us to expect; and hence the difference between an *insular* and a *continental* climate, though equally distant from the equator. For instance, though Edinburgh and Moscow are nearly in the same latitude, their climates are very different. In Edinburgh, the heat of summer and the cold of winter are modified by its insular position; and its general temperature is in consequence much more equable than that of any place in the same latitude having a continental situation. In Moscow the cold in winter is sometimes so intense as to freeze quicksilver, and in summer the days are often as hot as at Naples. The thermometer at Moscow ranges, it is stated, from 10° in winter to 67° in summer; while in Edinburgh it varies from about 38° to 59° during the year.

The climate or general temperature of a place, therefore, cannot, except in a general sense, be determined by its distance from the equator. To know it accurately, we must be made acquainted with its particular situation, and the local influences to which it is subject.

In ascending a lofty mountain, particularly in a warm country, we may expect to meet with the plants and vegetables of different climates, as the temperature in such cases is generally found to decrease in proportion to the elevation of the surface. If the mountain be near the equator, about its base we might expect to find the *aromatic trees* of the torrid zone; on its sides, the *sugar-cane* and *coffee-tree* of the tropics; higher up, the *olive* and *fig* of Spain, Italy, and Turkey; higher still, the *vines* of France and Germany; next, the *oaks*, *elms*, and *beeches* of England and the north

of Europe; next, the *firs* and *pines* of Scotland and Scandinavia; and lastly, the *lichens* and *mosses* of Lapland. Of course such a regular succession of VEGETABLE ZONES is not to be expected; but, generally speaking, a lofty mountain, in a warm region, will, from its base to its summit, exhibit the appearances of different zones and climates. On the Peak of Teneriffe, Humboldt met with, and has described, five of such zones;—and Tournefort, about the base of Mount Ararat, found the ordinary plants of Armenia; a little way up, those of Italy; higher again, those which grow about Paris; afterwards, the Swedish plants; and higher still, those of Lapland. Etna has often been described by travellers as exhibiting, from its base to its summit, the extremes of climate and vegetation.

QUESTIONS.—What is stated of the latitude and comparative temperature of the south of Labrador and north of Ireland? What influence has elevation on temperature? Give some instances. What influence has the vicinity of parched sandy deserts? Give some instances. What influence has proximity to frozen seas? What is the effect of prevailing winds? Can you give any instances? What is the influence of large tracts of water on climate? Mention some examples. In ascending a lofty mountain situated in the torrid zone, what do we expect to find as exhibiting variation of climate? What was Humboldt's experience on this point in ascending the Peak of Teneriffe? What are the latitude and longitude of Teneriffe? What was the experience of Tournefort in ascending Mount Ararat? What are the latitude and longitude of Mount Ararat?

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

In order to ascertain, if at sea, the latitude of any place you may be in *north* of the equator, you should first observe the position of the north polar star.* If we were at the pole itself, the north polar star would be in the zenith directly overhead: that is, its altitude would be 90° from the horizon, and our latitude would be 90° from the equator. If we travel from the pole due south, for every degree we pass over, the altitude of the polar star diminishes. Thus, 60° north of the equator, the polar star will have declined so far from the zenith as to have only 60° of altitude, that is, 60° above the horizon; and at 30° from the equator, the pole-star will have 30° of altitude; and when we reach the equator itself, the pole-star will have no altitude above the horizon: it will be on a line with it. Latitude may also be determined by observations made on the sun.

In order to afford facility in ascertaining longitude east or west, geographers have to fix on some particular spot to reckon from. The English take the meridian of Greenwich, where the Royal Observatory is situated: in French maps, you will find that the longitude is reckoned from Paris.

As the earth turns from west to east in its diurnal motion, it must be evident that places to the *east* of the first meridian will be turned to the sun sooner than places to the west. The proportion will be one hour for every 15°, or four minutes for every degree. To persons residing 15° east of where we are, the sun will rise, and, consequently, set, an hour before it rises or sets with us: if 16°, then an hour and four minutes earlier. To persons residing 30° west of us, the sun will rise two hours later than at our locality.

Now, if a captain going to sea takes two watches with him, set to London time, and that one of these watches remains unaltered, whilst the other each day be regulated by the sun—that is, when the sun is at its highest altitude—the hands of the watch are to be altered so as to indicate twelve

* The north polar star may be readily found by drawing a line through the two last stars in the constellation of Ursa Major (familiarly called the plough), and continuing the line upwards beyond the constellation to the first bright star, which is the north pole star.

o'clock. Then, to know his position, the captain consults the London-set watch, and finds that it is two hours behind the one he has just regulated by the sun: he concludes that his vessel is 30° east longitude. Or, suppose the vessel be sailing in the Atlantic Ocean, and that, on consulting the two watches, he finds his London-set watch to point to nine o'clock, when that set by the sun indicates twelve, then the captain knows that he is 45° west of London. But instead of common watches, sea captains use more perfectly constructed time-pieces, called chronometers.

But, as even the best chronometers fail in some degree in keeping exact time, the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites enable mariners who are long at sea to ascertain London time with certainty. In the "Nautical Almanac," the precise time at which the several satellites appear eclipsed to a spectator in London are calculated for several years in advance, so as to serve for the most distant voyages, and inserted in a table composed for the purpose; so that, when a navigator wishes to regulate his chronometer by London time, he watches for an eclipse of one of these satellites, and by comparing the hour when it becomes visible to him with that in which, according to his almanac, it is visible to a spectator in London, he is enabled to ascertain London time exactly, as, to the spectator, in both positions, the eclipse is visible at the same moment. For instance, if an eclipse, which is calculated in his almanac to appear to a spectator in London at twelve o'clock on a certain night, becomes visible to him at nine o'clock the same evening, it is evident that he is three hours behind London time, and consequently 45° west longitude.

You were told in a former lesson on latitude and longitude, that every circle, whether great or small, is divided into 360 equal parts called degrees, and that each degree is divided into 60 minutes, which minutes, at the equator, correspond with geographical miles. The graduated scale at each side of a map will also give you 60 geographical miles to a degree, but those at the top or bottom of any sectional map will not. You will, on reflection, at once perceive that a degree on the Arctic Circle, for instance, cannot contain as many miles as a degree on the 30th parallel; and that a degree on the 30th parallel cannot be equal in length to a degree at the equator.

The following table is introduced to enable you to convert the degrees of longitude, at any place, into geographical miles, which you can readily reduce to English miles, remembering that 60 geographical miles contain $69\frac{1}{10}$ miles English.

TABLE,

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF A DEGREE OF LONGITUDE ON ANY PARALLEL OF LATITUDE, BETWEEN THE EQUATOR AND THE POLES, THE EARTH BEING SUPPOSED A SPHERE.

Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	English Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	English Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	English Miles.
1	59·99	69·10	31	51·43	59·24	61	29·09	33·51
2	59·96	69·07	32	50·88	58·61	62	28·17	32·45
3	59·92	69·02	33	50·32	57·97	63	27·24	31·38
4	59·85	68·94	34	49·74	57·30	64	26·30	30·29
5	59·77	68·85	35	49·15	56·62	65	25·36	29·21
6	59·67	68·74	36	48·54	55·91	66	24·40	28·11
7	59·55	68·60	37	47·92	55·20	67	23·44	27·00
8	59·42	68·45	38	47·28	54·46	68	22·48	25·89
9	59·26	68·26	39	46·63	53·72	69	21·50	24·76
10	59·09	68·06	40	45·96	52·94	70	20·52	23·64
11	58·89	67·84	41	45·28	52·16	71	19·53	22·50
12	58·68	67·60	42	44·59	51·36	72	18·54	21·35
13	58·46	67·34	43	43·88	50·55	73	17·54	20·20
14	58·22	67·07	44	43·16	49·72	74	16·54	19·05
15	57·95	66·76	45	42·43	48·88	75	15·53	17·89
16	57·67	66·43	46	41·68	48·01	76	14·52	16·72
17	57·38	66·10	47	40·92	47·14	77	13·50	15·55
18	57·06	65·73	48	40·15	46·25	78	12·47	14·36
19	56·73	65·35	49	39·36	45·34	79	11·45	13·19
20	56·38	64·95	50	38·57	44·43	80	10·42	12·00
21	56·01	64·52	51	37·76	43·50	81	9·39	10·81
22	55·63	64·08	52	36·94	42·55	82	8·35	9·62
23	55·23	63·62	53	36·11	41·60	83	7·31	8·42
24	54·81	63·14	54	35·27	40·63	84	6·27	7·22
25	54·38	62·64	55	34·41	39·64	85	5·23	6·02
26	53·93	62·12	56	33·55	38·65	86	4·19	4·82
27	53·46	61·58	57	32·68	37·64	87	3·14	3·61
28	52·97	61·02	58	31·80	36·63	88	2·09	2·40
29	52·47	60·44	59	30·90	35·59	89	1·05	1·21
30	51·96	59·85	60	30·00	34·56	90	0·00	0·00

TO THE STUDENTS OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED.

BEFORE parting with my young readers, I have a few words to say to them about another book. If they have learned all in this, I trust they are prepared to follow while the Author conducts them through the SEQUEL to *Modern Geography Simplified*, which is the other book I have now to speak of.

Should they stop here, and not proceed to the higher and more important details contained in the "Sequel," I shall be much disappointed. If such were general, the writer would regard the efforts expended in the compilation of this Geography as thrown away, so far as the main object which originated the work is concerned. What that object is, I shall explain by-and-by.

If you enter on the details the "Sequel" contains, you will find that, in connection with the general configuration of the earth, the circumstances of its inhabitants, and those causes that mainly operate in advancing or diminishing the happiness of the great family of man, are especially dwelt on. They are dwelt on from an earnest wish to interest young persons in the subject, and to make them understand the vast influence, for good or for evil, which civilised man is capable of exerting over the uncivilised portions of his family. When you really understand what this influence is, you must, if you wish to be Christians, feel in conscience bound to exert your influence on the good, and not on the evil, side. In order to give intelligence and awaken sympathy on behalf of the unjustly and cruelly treated portions of the human family, so as to induce your co-operation on the right side, the "Sequel" brings forward various instances of what has been done, and what is being done, by some of the principal European nations, in their intercourse with the less civilised inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and America.

To have an opportunity of doing this with effect, and in regular educational order, the Author has written *Modern Geography Simplified.* It is true that Geography, in itself, does not treat of the points and facts to which it owes its existence; but it had to precede as a preliminary step before the important section of the subject came naturally under review, which it does in *Geography Amplified*, the Sequel to which the present work is an introduction.

TO TEACHERS.

THE Author wishes to state, before taking leave of the teachers who have used the present volume, that its Sequel, *Geography Amplified*, is to follow, as soon as it can be got through the press. She would further add, that the details of physical and moral geography which the Sequel contains have been prepared with much care, under a deep sense of the importance of the object at stake; being well aware that, as an educational work, nothing short of sterling merit and adaptation to the minds of young persons, both intellectually and morally, can obtain for it the position in schools that would realise the end to which it is devoted.

But the Author feels how ineffectual must be the mere writing of such a book towards promoting the objects in view, if teachers do not lend their co-operation; for, after all that can be done in putting forward educational works, it is on the *ability* and on the *feeling* with which *teachers* use those works that we must mainly rely for good results.

We all know that educational instruction must possess a mighty influence in the formation of public sentiment, where they who conduct it know how to avail themselves of their opportunities, especially when they have charge of public schools. It is only at such schools that we can meet with the congregated representatives of every class, whose opinions in the aggregate ultimately make up the public mind—that national public mind which tolerates or restrains oppression or injustice throughout Britain and her dependencies. Hence it is, that, whilst earnestly longing to be able with effect to plead the cause of those whose wrongs and sufferings are innumerable, the Author turns to you, who have the superintendence of our seminaries, to entreat your co-operation.

In the community at large there is much want of knowledge, as well as want of feeling, with regard to the oppression of the aborigines in our foreign colonies. To help you, in combination with intellectual information, to supply the first want, and, as far as can be, to remove the second, allow me to place in your hands the "Sequel" to *Modern Geography Simplified*, as the contribution of one

> "Whose heart is pained,
> Whose soul is sick, with every day's report
> Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled."

One who, moreover, believes that right education of the conscience in childhood would do much to prevent legislators and politicians, of every grade, giving their sanction, as is now common, to such avaricious encroachments in connection with our colonial territories as are repugnant alike to Christianity and to true policy.

DR. SULLIVAN'S

GEOGRAPHICAL PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

DISCREPANCIES in the pronunciation of geographical names are sources of difficulty, not only to pupils, but to teachers. Nor is this surprising: in our own language there are many words of difficult and disputed pronunciation. We should not expect, therefore, anything like uniformity in the pronunciation of the names of foreign countries and places.

It is obvious that no general rules can be given for the pronunciation of foreign words. The following observations will, however, be found of use to the learner.

In foreign words the vowel *i* should be sounded *ee;* as in Mobile (Mobeel), St. Augustine, Balize, Martinique, Berbice, Brazil, &c.

The vowels *ei* and *ie* are also usually pronounced like *ee;* as in Niemen, Tangier, Dnieper, Dniester, &c.

The diphthong *ou* is, generally speaking, sounded like *oo;* as Toulouse, Mourzouk.

The vowel *u* before *a* is often pronounced like *wa;* as in Guayaquil (*Gwa-a-keel'*), Guatimala (*Gwa-ti-ma'-la*).*

Except in *French* and *Spanish* words, *ch* is usually pronounced like *k;* as in Munich, Zurich, Cherson, Mocha, Chimborazo, &c. But in *French* words, *ch* is pronounced like *sh;* as in Champagne, Cherbourg, Chalons, &c.; and in *Spanish* words, *ch* is pronounced like *ch* in *church.*

In *German* words, *sch* is usually pronounced like *sh;* as in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Curische-haff; *w* like *v*, except in a few cases; and *v*, at the beginning or end of a word, like *f.*

In *French* words, *au* and *eau* are pronounced like *o;* as in Hainault (*Hai'-no*), Bordeaux (*Bordo'*).

In *French*, the consonants *s*, *t*, *d*, *x*, are not pronounced when *ending* a word. But *Paris*, *Brest*, *Rheims*, *Arras*, and a few others, are pronounced like English words.

The consonants *gn*, in French and Italian words, are pronounced something like the first *n* in opinion; as in Avignon.

In *Italian* words, *ce* and *ci* are pronounced like *sh*—or rather like *ch* in our word *chin*; *ch* like *k*, as in Civita Vecchia (*Cheevita Vekia*); and *z*, or *zz*, like *ts*, or *ds.*

In the names of places in India, and in the East generally, the accent is

* Compare the pronunciation of *u* before *a* in our words, *assuage, equal, persuade, language,* &c.

usually on the last syllable; as in Hindostan′, Affghanistan′, Hyderabad′ Seringapatam′, Serampore′, Ispahan′, Teheran′.

When the learner is in doubt about the pronunciation of a foreign word, the best way is to pronounce it as if it were English.*

As, in the following list of words, the letters have the usual English sounds, their pronunciation may be acquired by attending to the *accent*, and by keeping in mind that the letters in *Italic* are silent or not pronounced; and that this mark (–) denotes a long, and this (˘) a short, sound or syllable. Also, that *c*, with a *cedilla* under it, thus (ç), is pronounced like *s*, as in Iviça.

Abbeyleix (-leese).
Abbeville (ab′-veel).
Abergavenny (ab-er-gan′-y).
Aff-ghan-i-stan′.
Aisne (ain).
Aix-la-Chapelle (aiz-la-shapel′).
Ajaccio (a-ya′-tcho).
Algiers (ăl-geerz′).
Al-go′-a Bay.
Al′-i-cante.
Al-la-ha-bad′.
Al′-le-g*h*a-ny.
Al′-lŏ-a.
A*l*nwick (an′-ick).
Alsace (al-sas′).
Al′-tŏ-na.
An-co′-na.
An-da-lu-si′-a.
An-dă-man′.
An-go′-la.
Angoulême (awn-goo-laim′).
An′-*h*olt.
Anjou (awn-zhoo′).
An-nap′-ŏ-lis.
Anspac*h* (-ak).
Antigua (an-tee′-ga).
An-tip′-ă-ros.
Ar-ra-can′.
Ar′-ă-rat.
Archangel (ark-)
Ar-chi-pel′-ă-go (ark-).
Arequipa (ar-e-kee′-pa).
Ar-gyle′ (*g* hard).
Ar-kan′-sas.
Ar-ma*gh*′ (-mah).
Ar′-ră-gon.
Ar′ras.
Artois (art-waw′).
Ar′-ŭn-del.
Ash-an-tee′.
As-phal-ti′-tes.
As-tră-bad′.
As-tră-khan′.
Aubigny (o-been′-yee).
Auch (osh).
Au*g*sburg (os′-burg).
Aurillac (o-reel′-yac).
Auxerre (o-zair′).
Auvergne (o-vairn′).
Avranches (av-ransh′).
Avignon (ah-veen-yon*g*′).
Aylesbury (ails′-ber-ry).
Azov (a-zov′).
Azores (a-zo′rs).
Badajos (bad-a-hos′).
Bagdad (bag′-dat).
Ba-ha′-mas.
Ba-hi′-a.
Balize (ba-leez′).
Ballina (ba-li-na′).
Balk*h* (balk).
Baltic (bawl′-tik).
Banagher (ban′-ă-her).
Bar-ba′-does.
Bar-bu′-da.
Basle (bahl).
Bas′-sŏ-ra.
Beaumaris (bo-ma′-ris).
Beauvais (bo-vay′).
Beira (be-ee′-ra).
Benares (ben-airz′).
Ben-coo′-len.
Be-nin′.
Berbice (ber-beece′).

* In English words the tendency of the *accent* is to the *root*, and not to the termination. Hence, as a general rule, the accent on English words is usually on the first syllable; but the exceptions are numerous. See "Principles of Pronunciation" in the Author's "Spelling-Book Superseded."

Ber-mu'-das.
Berwick (ber'-rick).
Besançon (-zan'-song).
Bil-bo'-a.
Bojador (bo-ya-dor').
Blois (bloaw).
Bois-le-Duc (boaw-le-dook).
Bok-ha'-ra.
Bologna (bo-lo'-nya).
Bo-ni-fa'-ci-o (-chee-o).
Boötes (bo-o'-tes).
Bordeaux (bur-do').
Bornou (bor-noo').
Bos'-phŏ-rus.
Bouillon (boo-eel-yong).
Boulogne (boo-lone').
Bourbonnois (boor-bon'-ay).
Bourges (boorzh).
Bra-bant'.
Brazil (bra-zeel').
Bretagne (bre-tang').
Bruges (broozh).
Bu'-chăr-est (-kar-).
Bu'-e-nos Ay'-res.
Bury St. Edmunds (ber ry).
Cabul (ca-bool').
Caen (*kawng*).
Caer-mar'-then (car-).
Caer-nar'-von (car-).
Cagliari (cal'-ya-ree).
Ca-la-bar'.
Calais (cal-lis).
Cal-la'-o.
Can-da-har'.
Can-o'-pus.
Canterbury (-berry).
Cantyre' (-tire).
Cape Breton'.
Ca-rac'-cas.
Carlsruhe (carls-roo'-hay).
Car-tha-ge'-na.
Castile (cas-teel').
Cau'-că-sus.
Cay-enne'.
Cel'-ĕ-bes.
Cerigo (ce-ree'-go).
Ceylon (sai'-lon).
Chalons (sha'-long).
Chamberry (sham-ber'ry).
Champagne (sham-pang').
Champlain (sham-plain').
Cheltenham (chelt'-nam).
Cherbourg (sher'-boorg).
Cherson (ker'-son).
Cheviot (cheev'-yot).
Chi-a-ven'-na (kee-).
Chili (chee'-lee).
Chim-bo-raz'-o (*ch* hard).
Chuquisa'ca (choo-kee-).
Chusan (choo'-san).
Cirencester (ser'-ence-ter).
Civita Vecchia (chee'-vi-ta vek'-i-a).
Cologne (co-lo'ne).
Cognac (cōne-yăck).
Com'-ŏ-rin.
Coquet (cok'-et).
Cordilleras (ye'-ras).
Cor-do-va'.
Co-re'-a.
Cowes (kowz).
Cra'-cow.
Cre-mo'-na.
Crim-e'-a.
Croix, St. (croaw).
Crom'-ăr-ty.
Cul-lo'-den.
Cuença (-sa).
Curaçoa (coo-ra-so').
Curische-haff (koor-ish-haf).*
Da'-rĭ-en (day'-).
Dauphiné (do-fee-nay').
De-la-go'-a Bay.
Delhi (del-hee).
Deux Ponts (deu pong').
Deptford (det'-ford).
Detroit (de-traw').
Dieppe (dee-ep').
Di-ar-be'-kir.
Dijon (dee-zhong).
Dnieper (nee'-per).
Dniester (nees'-ter).
Douro (dooro).
Douay (doo'-ay).
Drogheda (draw'-e-da).
Durazzo (door-at'-zo).
El'-gin (*g* hard).
Esquimaux (es-ke-mo').
Es-se-qui'-bo (-kee'-)
Es-tre-ma-du'-ra.
Evesham (ee'-sham).

* Curische-haff, that is, the *haven* of *Courland*.

Eyder (i'-der).
Falmouth (fal'-muth).*
Fermanagh (-man'-a).
Fer-rol'.
Foix (fwa).
Frieschehaff (freesh'-haf).
Ga-la-pa'-gos.
Gal-lip-ŏ'-li.
Ga-ron'ne.
Genoa (jen'-ŏ-a).
Ghent (ghant or gawng).
Gloucester (glos'-ter).
Gotha (go'-ta).
Gra-na'-da.
Green-*wich*.†
Gron'-in-gen.
Guadaloupe (gad-a-loop').
Guardafui (gar-da-fwee').
Guatimala (gwa-tee-ma'-la).
Guayaquil (gwa-a-keel').
Haerlem (har'-lem).
Hague (haig).
Hainault (hay-no').
Haiti (hay-tee').
Han'-ŏ-ver.
Har'-*wich*.
Ha-van'-nah.
Havre-de-Grace (-gras').
Heb'-ri-des.
He-le'-na.
Hel-i-gŏ-land'.
Helvoetsluys (hel'-vet-slooz).
He rat'.
Herault (he-ro').
Her-cu-la'-ne-um.
Hesse-Cas'-sel (hess').
Hin-do-stan'.
His-pan-i-o'-la.
Holstein (hol-stīn').
Hon-du'-ras.
Hu-ron'.
Hue (hu'-ŏ).
Hy-der-a-bad'.
I'-col*m*-kill.
Illinois (eel-e-noise).
In-ver-a'-ry.
Ips'-*wich*.
Irak-Arăbi (bee).
Irkutsk (ir'-kootsk).
Is-pa-han'.
Jed'-burgh (-burro).
Kamts-chat'-ka (-kat-)
Kes'-*wick*.
Kil-la-loe (-loo').
Lab-ra-dor'.
La-do'-ga.
La-hore'.
Lan'-ark.
Launceston (lanston).
Lausanne (lo-zann').
Lay'-bac*h* (-băc).
Leghorn (leg'-orn).
Leicester (les'-ter).
Leinster (lin'-ster).
Leipsic (lip'-sig).
Leitrim (lee'-trim).
Leominster (lems'-ter).
Ler'-*wick*.
Le-vant'.
Liège (lee-aije').
Lima (lee'-ma).
Limoges (lee-mozh').
Lincoln (lin'-cun).
Lisle (leel).
Lo-an'-go.
Loire (lwar).
Lof-o'-den.
Loo-choo', or Leoo-keoo.
L'Orient (lo'ri-awng).
Louvain (loo-vain').
Lu-cay'-a.
Lucca (look'-ka).
Lyons (lee-ong', or ly'-ons).
Lyonnois (lee-on-nay').
Macao (ma-kou').
Ma-dras'.
Ma-drid'.
Maestricht (maze'-trik).
Mag-da-le'-na.
Mag'-de-burg.
Maggiore (mad-jee-o'-re).
Mal-a-bar'.
Ma-lac'-ca.
Mal'-a-ga.
Malines (ma-leen').
Manheim (man'-hime).

* The termination *mouth* in English towns is pronounced *muth*; as in Plymouth, Portsmouth.

† In the terminations *wick* and *wich* in English, the *w* is silent; as in Warwick, Greenwich, &c.

Ma-ra-cai'-bo.
Mar-ga-ri'-ta (-ree'-).
Marino (ma-ree'-no).
Mar'-mŏ-ra.
Mar-que'-sas (-kee'-).
Marseilles (mar-sailz').
Martinico (mar-ti-nee'-co).
Mar'-y-bo-rough.
Massa-chu'-setts (-tshoo-).
Mat'-a-pan.
Meaux (mo).
Medina (me-dee'-na).
Messina (mes-see'-na).
Metz.
Mi-a'-co.
Michigan (mitch'-ĭ-gan).
Mil'-an.
Min-da-na'-o.
Mir-a-mi-chi' (-shee).
Mo-bile (-beel).
Mocha (mo'-ka).
Mod'-ĕ-na.
Mo'-ga-dore.
Mon-te'-go Bay.
Montpelier (mong-pel-yay').
Mont-ser-rat'.
Mont Blanc (mong-blawng').
Mo-re'-a.
Morecambe Bay (more'-cam).
Mor-oc'-co.
Mourzouk (moor-zook').
Mo-zam-bique' (-beek).
Munich (mu'-nik).
Naas (naiss).
Namur (na-moor').
Nan-kin' (keen).
Nantes (nawngt).
Nap'-ŏ-li di Romania.
Nar-bo'nne.
Na-va-ri-no (-ree-).
Navarre (na-var').
Neagh (na'ay).
Neufchatel (noo'-shat-tel').
Ni-ag'-a-ra.
Nice (nees).
Nic-o-bar'.
Nie-men (nee'-men).
Niger (ni'jer).
Nimeguen (*g* hard).
Nismes (neem).
Nor-wich.
Nov'-o-go-rod.
O'-ă-sis.
O-ce-an'-i-ca.
O-des'-sa.
O-hi'-o.
Oleron (o-ler-ong').
O'-magh.
Omer, St. (sawngt o'-mair).
O-ne'-ga.
Or-i-no'-co.
Orleans (or-leang', or or'-lee-ans).
Otaheite (o-ta-heet'-e).
Oude (ood).
Ouse (ooz).
O-vi-e'-do.
O-why-hee'.
Overyssel (-is'-el).
Pal-my'-ra.
Pam-pe-lu'-na.
Pan-a-ma'.
Par'-a-guay.
Pa-ra-ma'-ri-bo.
Pays de Vaud (pay'-ee-de-vo).
Pe-kin'.
Pen-sa-co'-la.
Perpignan (per-peen'-yang).
Piacenza (pee-a-chen'-za).
Pictou (pic-too').
Piedmont (peed'-mong).
Pillau (peel-lou').
Pisa (pee'-sa).
Poictiers (pwa-teers').
Poitou (pwa-too').
Pon-di-cher'-ry (-sher-).
Port-au-Prince (port-o-prawngse').
Porto Rico (ree'-co).
Po-tom'-ac.
Po-to'-si.
Presteign (pres'-teen).
Province (pro-vawngse').
Pu'-lo Pe'nang.
Puy-de-Dôme (pu'-ee-).
Pyr-e-nees'.
Quito (kee'-to).
Ra-gu'-sa.
Raleigh (ra'-ly).
Reading (red'-ding).
Reggio (red'-jee-o).
Rennes (ren).
Rheims (reems).
Rio Janeiro (ree'-o ja-nee'-ro).
Rochelle (ro-shel').
Romagna (ro-mang'-a).

Rousillon (roo-seel'-yong).
Rouen (roo-awng').
Rovigno (-veeng'-o).
Sac-a-too'.
Sag-ha'-li-en.
Sa-hă'-ra.
Sa-mar-cand'.
Salisbury (solz-berry).
Sal-o-ni'-ca.
Sal-va-dor'.
Sand'wich.
Santa-Fè (-fay).
Santa-Fè de Bo-go'-ta.
San-ti-a'-go.
Schaffhausen (shaf-how'-sen).
Scheldt (skeld, or sheld).
Schwerin (shwe'-rin).
Schumla (shum'-la).
Scu-ta'-ri.
Seine (sayne).
Sen-na'-ar.
Sen'-e-gal.
Ser in'-ga-pa-tam'.
Set-u-val', or St. Ubes.
Sèvres (saivr).
Se-vill'e.
Shrewsbury (shroz'-berry).
Si-am'.
Si-am'-pa.
Si-er'-ra Le-o'-ne.
Si-er'-ra Mo re'-na.
Sin-ca-po're.
So-co'-tra.
So-fa'-la.
Southwark (suth'-ark).
Squillace (skeel-la'-che).
Stamboul (-bool).
Stock'-holm.
Stranraer (-rar).
St. Cloud (cloo).
St. Croix (cro-aw').
St. Jago (i-a'-go).
St. Roque (roke).
Strom-bo'-li.
Su-ma'-tra.
Su-rat'.
Tangier (tan-jeer').
Taunton (tan'-ton).
Tau'-ri-da.
Ta-la-ve'-ra.
Ta-ren'-to.
Te-he-ran'.
Ten-e-riffe (-reef).
Ter'-ra del Fu'-e-go.
Ter-cei'-ra (-cee-).
Tewkesbury (-berry).
Thames (temz).
Theiss (tice).
Ticino (tee-chee'-no).
Ti-ti-ca'-ta.
Tiv'-ŏ-li (teev'-ŏ-lee).
To-ba'-go.
To-kay'.
To-le'-do,
Tonquin (ton-keen')
Ton'-ga-ta-boo'.
Tor'-nĕ-a.
Tor-to'-la.
Tours (toor).
Toulon (too-lon').
Toulouse (too-looz').
Tra-fal'-gar.
Tran-que-bar'.
Tre-vi-so (-vee-).
Trieste (tree-est').
Trin'-com-ă-lee'.
Tri-ni-dad'.
Trip'-ŏ-li.
Tri-po-liz-za (-lit'-za).
Troyes (troaw).
Tu-rin'.
Uist (wist).
U'-le-a.
Utrecht (u'-trek).
Valais (va-lay').
Val-pa-rai'-so.
Val-la-do-lid'.
Vaud (vo).
Vendée (La) (vawng'-day).
Ve-ne-zu-e'-la.
Vosges (vozh).
Wardhus (vard-hoos).
War'-wick.
Yar-kand'.
Yar'-mouth -(muth).
Youghal (yaw'-hal).
Ypres (ee'-pray).
Yu-ca-tan'.
Zurich (zu'-rik).
Zuy-der Zee (zwee-).